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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1 INDEX
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* vs. * Case No. 1:12-cv-00128	4 StipulationsPage 5
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ERIC H. HOLDER, JR., in his * official Capacity as Attorney * General of the United States *	6 Signature and CorrectionsPage 155
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ORAL DEPOSITION OF MARC VEASEY	10
***************	11
	12
ANSWERS AND DEPOSITION OF MARC VEASEY, produced as a witness at the instance of the Plaintiff, taken in the	13
above-styled and -numbered cause on the 7th day of June, 2012, A.D., beginning at 9:15 a.m. before Andrea Reed, a Certified	14
Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, in the offices of TECH Fort Worth Building, located at 1120 South Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with the Federal	15
Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the agreement hereinafter set forth.	16
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1 APPEARANCES	1 EXHIBIT LIST
2 FOR THE PLAINTIFF, STATE OF TEXAS: 3 Mr. Matthew H. Frederick	2 No. Description Page Page
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P.O. Box 12548	3 4 1 Declaration from Marc Veasey,
5 Austin, Texas 78711-2548 209 West 14th Street	Case 1:12-cv-00128-RMC-DST-RLW
6 8th Floor Austin, Texas 78701	5 Document 69-13, Filed 4/10/12 32 32
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FOR THE DEFENDANT, HOLDER, ET AL.:	8 Republican Caucus, January 2010 100 100
Ms. Maria Hortensia Rios	9 3 Twitter Dialogue 111 111 110 4 House Journal 134 134
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1	PROCEEDINGS	1	regardless of his objection. I have no doubt that Mr. Dunn
2	THE REPORTER: It's Thursday, June 7, 2012, 9:15	2	will appropriately instruct you not to answer if he thinks
3	a.m. Do you have any stipulations or agreements for the record	3	that's right. But otherwise, you know, I would ask that you
4	before I swear the witness?	4	please answer my questions.
5	MR. FREDERICK: No.	5	A. I understand.
6	MR. DUNN: I don't think so.	6	Q. Okay. And you're represented by counsel today,
7	MARC VEASEY,	7	right?
8	having been first duly cautioned and sworn to testify the	8	A. That is correct.
9	truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified on	9	Q. And who's that?
10	his oath as follows:	10	A. That would be Mr. Dunn.
11	EXAMINATION	11	Q. Can you tell me what you did to get ready for your
12	BY MR. FREDERICK:	12	deposition today?
13	Q. Good morning, Representative Veasey.	13	A. I can't think of anything that I did to get ready for
14	A. Good morning.	14	the deposition.
15	Q. My name is Matt Frederick. I represent the State of	15	Q. Okay. Did you review any documents?
16	Texas in Texas versus Holder, the voter ID litigation.	16	A. No, I have not reviewed any documents.
17	A. Yes.	17	Q. Did you speak with your attorney before the
18	Q. Would you please state your full name for the record.	18	deposition?
19	A. Marc Allison Veasey, V-e-a-s-e-y.	19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And have you been deposed before?	20	Q. About how long did that meeting last?
21	A. Yes, I have.	21	A. Let's see. You know, I couldn't tell you, between
22	Q. How many times about?	22	talking with Chad and Mr. Hebert, how long I've talked with
23	A. Once.	23	them correctly. But today, I've talked with Chad, Mr. Dunn,
24	Q. Okay. And do you remember the case that that was in?	24	about maybe 45 minutes before we met.
25	A. It was the recent the current redistricting	25	Q. Okay. And you've previously spoken to Mr. Hebert.
	, a thousand to contain to describe the	23	Q. Chay: This year to proviously operior to init riesers.
	6		8
1	case.	1	That's Gerry Hebert?
2	Q. Is there any reason, like an illness or anything,	2	A. Yes.
3	that you might not be able to answer my questions accurately	3	Q. Have you spoken to anybody else about your deposition
4	today?	4	today besides Mr. Dunn and Mr. Hebert?
5	A. No.	5	A. Maybe. I may have mentioned it to family or friends,
6	Q. Okay. Great. Let me run very quickly through some	6	but not extensively, no.
7	ground rules. You probably remember most of them from	7	Q. But you didn't talk about the substance of
8	redistricting. One important thing is just to make sure you	8	A. No.
9	answer audibly. So instead of nodding your head or shaking it,	9	Q of it with them?
10	just say "yes" or "no" so the court reporter can record your	10	A. No.
11	answer.	11	Q. Just kind of that you would be here today?
12	A. Yes, I understand.	12	A. Right, that kind of thing. Exactly.
13	Q. And if you don't understand a question I ask, please	13	MR. DUNN: Pause just a little bit after his
14	ask me to rephrase. I'll be happy to do so.	14	questions. It'll help our court reporter, and it'll also give
15	A. Yes, I understand that.	15	me more time to object if I need to.
16	Q. Okay. If you'll just wait until I finish my	16	THE WITNESS: Okay.
17	questions to answer just so the court reporter doesn't have to	17	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Senator Veasey, are you
18	take down two of us speaking at the same time.	18	registered to vote?
19	Can you do that?	19	A. I am a registered voter.
20	A. Make sense. Absolutely.	20	Q. Do you have a current Texas driver's license?
21	Q. Okay. And I will likewise try my best not to ask a	21	A. I do have a current Texas driver's license.
22	new question while you're still answering.	22	Q. Do you have a passport?
23	A. Make sense.	23	A. I do have a current passport.
24	Q. Your lawyer may object to my questions. Unless he	24	Q. Do you have a concealed handgun license?
25	instructs you not to answer, you may answer the question	25	A. I do not own a concealed handgun license.
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	9		11
1	Q. Are there other members of your household who are	1	Q. Do you recall if you gave any speeches about SB362?
2	voting age?	2	A. Yes. I don't remember specifically, but I can tell
3	A. Yes.	3	you since I've been in the Legislature I was elected in
4	Q. And who is that?	4	2004, and so my first Session would have been 2005. And I have
5	A. That would be my wife.	5	probably talked about Voter ID since the time I was elected
6	Q. Okay. And what's your wife's name?	6	into the Legislature.
7	A. Tonya, T-o-n-y-a.	7	Q. So you were elected in 2004
8	Q. All right. Is your wife registered to vote?	8	A. Correct.
9	A. My wife is registered to vote.	9	Q and at that point, was Voter ID generally already
10	Q. Do you know if she has a current Texas driver's	10	kind of a let's say a visible political issue in Texas?
11	license?	11	A. If I recall correctly, it you know, it's just
12	A. My wife does have a current Texas driver's license.	12	been it's been something that people have been concerned
13	Q. Does she have a passport?	13	about for quite sometime.
14	A. My wife does have a passport.	14	Q. Did you talk to any lobbyists about Senate Bill 14?
15	Q. Any other members of your household that are voting	15	A. Probably.
16	age?	16	Q. Do you recall any specific lobbyist that you spoke
17	A. No.	17	to?
18	Q. All right. I'm sure you could guess we're here today	18	A. No, I do not.
19	to talk mostly about SB14. And when I say "SB14," you	19	Q. Did you talk to any any advocacy groups about
20	understand that that means the Voter ID Bill that passed in the	20	SB14?
21	2011 Legislature, right?	21	A. I do not recall.
22	A. Correct.	22	Q. Did you get any materials from from any lobbyists
23	Q. Great. I will try and be clear, you know, when I'm	23	about Voter ID Legislation generally?
24	talking about Photo Voter ID. I may say "Photo ID" or "Voter	24	A. No.
25	ID." What I mean to say when I say that is a Photo Voter ID	25	Q. No.
	10		12
1	requirement for voting such as the one in SB14.	1	Do you recall whether you got any materials from
2	A. I understand. Okay.	2	anyone outside the Legislature about Voter ID Legislation?
3	Q. Did you give any speeches about Senate Bill 14?	3	A. About Voter ID Legislation. What do you mean by
4	A. That would be I'm certain that I've given several	4	that?
5	speeches about SB14. On the House floor and at different	5	Q. I'll limit it to the period since, let's say, January
6	Democratic groups or any other group for that matter that may	6	1st, 2011.
7	have asked me to come speak about it. Not necessarily just	7	A. Okay.
8	Democratic groups.	8	Q. Has anyone outside the Legislature given you
9	Q. Do you remember other than other than	9	documents or studies or just any kind of material to review
10	statements in the Legislature, do you remember about how many	10	about Photo Voter ID generally?
11	speeches you've given on SB14?	11	A. I do not recall, but I will say that obviously, you
12	A. I do not recall.	12	know, different especially during the Session, during that
13	Q. Is it more than ten, do you think?	13	time period between January and, you know, Memorial Day, so
14	A. I would say depending on what you would consider a	14	many people come and advocate for so many different things
15	speech, I would say probably more than ten. Just based on, you	15	inside of the office that someone may have come by and given me
16	know and, you know, just thinking about all the different,	16	something, but I just do not recall. But, yeah, we get you
17	you know, places that I've been since the Session ended. And	17	know, a lot of a lot of people come through with a lot of
18	oftentimes I was asked to speak about Voter ID.	18	different things.
19	Q. Okay. I imagine being a representative, you get	19	Q. How many bills usually get considered in a single
20	asked to give a lot of speeches; is that right?	20	Legislative Session?
21	A. That would be correct.	21	A. Oh, my goodness. I would say billwise, I'm not sure
22	Q. Do you do you recall the previous Voter ID Bill	22	how many bills made it to the floor, but I bet you that, you
23	from 2009, SB362?	23	know, between tabling and, you know, motions to table, motions

25

of items are voted on.



remember, yeah, absolutely.

A. I don't necessarily recall it in details, but I do

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to carry, amendments, things like that, thousands and thousands

	13		15
1	Q. Okay. How often do people come, you know, to your	1	constituent e-mails would go. If you go to House.state.tx.us.,
2	office or contact you during a Session just about issues	2	there is a deal where you can contact your legislator, and you
3	they're interested in?	3	put your ZIP code in there, put your address in there, and
4	A. All the time.	4	it'll direct you to your legislator. And then, yeah, we get
5	Q. Pretty much every day?	5	e-mails through that quite often. And then yeah, we get
6	A. Pretty much every day. That would be correct.	6	e-mails through that quite often.
7	Q. Do you recall whether the Texas well, let me back	7	Q. Are there any other e-mail accounts where
8	up a bit. Is there a Democratic Caucus group in the Texas	8	constituents would send an e-mail if they wanted you to get
9	House?	9	it?
10	A. There is a Democratic Caucus group.	10	A. Sometimes they may send me e-mails to
11	Q. And you're a member of that group?	11	marc@marcveasey.com, or they may send an e-mail to, you know,
12	A. Yeah. I'm the chairperson of the group.	12	the staff people on my staff.
13	Q. Okay.	13	Q. Is marc@marcveasey.com, is that a personal e-mail or
14	A. Yeah.	14	is it an official
15	Q. Did the Democratic Caucus provide any materials about	15	A. It's a campaign. Campaign, yeah.
16	SB14 to its members in the 2011 Session?	16	Q. And the e-mail that you referred to related to the
17	A. I do not recall. I would imagine that we did. It	17	official Texas House Web site, that would be an official state
18	was something that we, you know, always talk about every	18	e-mail account?
19	Session. So I would imagine that we did provide members with	19	A. Right. Exactly.
20	something, but I don't remember exactly, you know, what it was	20	Q. And is that the primary account where constituent
21	or exactly what the presentations were.	21	e-mail would go?
22	Q. You're a member of the Texas Legislative Black	22	A. Yes.
23	Caucus; is that right?	23	Q. Do any of your constituents oppose a photo ID
24	A. That would be correct.	24	requirement for voting?
25	Q. Do you recall until the Legislative Black Caucus	25	A. I would say every constituent, if not every
	14		16
1	provided any materials to its members about SB14?	1	constituent, like 99 percent of the constituents that have
2	A. I do not recall but I would imagine that there would	2	spoken with me about Photo ID or Voter ID have been opposed to
3	have been materials, but I don't recall specifically though.	3	it.
4	Q. Okay.	4	Q. When you say 99 percent who have spoken to you, does
5	A. It was something that the Black Caucus was very	5	that include people who have e-mailed you about Voter ID?
6	concerned about.	6	A. That would be constituents that have e-mailed me
7	Q. Can you recall any specific individual or group that	7	about Voter ID, yes.
8	provided you with materials in the 2011 Session about Voter ID	8	Q. And you've also have you spoken in person to some
9	Legislation?	9	constituents about Voter ID?
10	A. No, I do not recall any groups.	10	A. Yes, I have.
11	Q. Have you have you talked to any of your	11	Q. Do any of your constituents support a Photo ID
12	constituents about Photo Voter ID Legislation?	12	requirement for voting?
13	A. Yes, oftentimes.	13	A. I cannot recall one constituent that has told me that
14	Q. Have you gotten e-mails or letters from constituents	14	they are for Photo ID laws.
15	about Voter ID Legislation?	15	Q. To your knowledge, have you produced any constituent
16	A. I am certain that I have. Yes, I'm but I don't	16	e-mails to the state in this litigation?
17	specifically remember from who or what, but, yeah but I'm	17	A. No, I have not.
18	certain that I have.	18	Q. Were you ever asked to produce constituent e-mails?
19	Q. You probably get a lot of e-mails and letters from	19	A. I do not recall being asked to produce constituent
20	constituents about a lot of things?	20	e-mails.
21	A. About a lot of different things. That would be	21	Q. Did you prepare talking points for committee hearings
22	correct.	22	for floor debates on SB14?
23	Q. Do you have in your office, is there a specific	23	A. If I did not prepare them, then a staff person in my
24	e-mail account where that where constituent e-mails go?	24	office would have prepared them.
	A. There would be there is a e-mail account where	25	Q. Did anybody besides you or your staff prepare talking



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	17		19
1	points for you for SB14?	1	Q. Do you recall if you had any constituents come give
2	A. I know that my staff worked with other members'	2	testimony on SB14?
3	offices on on Photo ID.	3	A. I do not remember any constituents from District 95
4	Q. Is it pretty common in the legislature for members or	4	coming up to give testimony.
5	staff from different member offices to work together on talking	5	Q. Do you recall if you invited any constituents to come
6	points?	6	give testimony on SB14?
7	A. Yes, there is, absolutely.	7	A. I do not recall.
8	Q. Do you recall any or are you aware of any	8	Q. In the 2009 Session, do you did you invite any
9	particular office or legislator with whom your staff worked to	9	witnesses to provide testimony on the Voter ID bill in that
10	prepare talking points for SB14?	10	Session?
11	A. Rafael Anchia.	11	A. I don't remember.
12	Q. Did you have any personal meetings with any	12	Q. Do you remember if any of your constituents testified
13	legislator to discuss SB14?	13	on the Voter ID bill in the 2009 Session?
14	A. Yes.	14	 I do not recall if any constituents testified.
15	Q. Do you recall who you met with?	15	Q. Did you conduct any studies about potential impact of
16	A. I don't recall everyone who I met with outside of	16	SB14?
17	Rafael Anchia and yeah, and I'm certain Jessica Farrar who's	17	 I did not personally conduct any studies.
18	a member out of Houston. But I do not but I can't recall	18	Q. Did your staff conduct any studies about SB14's
19	everyone that I talked to, but I'm certain that I've talked to	19	potential impact?
20	more people than them. I just don't remember, you know, who	20	A. My staff did not conduct any any studies.
21	everyone that I talked to.	21	Q. Do you recall whether you or your staff conducted an
22	Q. Do you think you talked to every Democratic member of	22	studies about the impact of the 2009 Voter ID bill?
23	the Texas House about SB14?	23	A. No. I can tell you that we did not conduct a study
24	A. I if I probably. But I don't remember if I	24	on our own, no.
25	did if I spoke to every single one, but more than likely I	25	Q. Did you review any studies or see any studies about
	18		20
1	did.	1	the potential impact of SB14?
2	Q. You think is it safe to say you talked to most of	2	A. Yes, I did.
3	the Democratic members of the house?	3	Q. Do you recall which studies you saw?
4	A. I would say that that's correct, whether it was	4	A. The one study that I remember specifically was the
5	one-on-one or whether or not we were talking in a group setting	5	People for the American Way and the study that they did.
6	at a Democratic Caucus meeting. And, yes, I would say that	6	Q. Are there any other specific studies you can remember
7	I've spoken to just about every Democratic Caucus member.	7	reviewing about Voter ID in the 2011 Session?
8	Q. Did the Democratic Caucus have any meetings where	8	A. Read some information from Carter-Baker. I remember
9	SB14 was discussed?	9	that. And there was some documentation that I read from
10	A. I'm certain that we did. Absolutely.	10	well, the NYU School of Law. I think the Brennan
11	Q. Were there any meetings specifically devoted to SB14	11	Q. The Brennan Center?
12	or Voter ID?	12	A. Yes.
13	A. There were if I recall correctly, that there were	1.3	Q. Sorry to interrupt.
14	a couple of meetings that we had but don't remember the exact,	14	A. Yeah, the Brennan Center. Exactly.
15	you know, venue or place. But, yeah, I would say that	15	Q. The People for the American Way study that you
16	absolutely.	16	mentioned, was can you describe that study generally, if you
17	Q. Did the Democratic Caucus have any speakers or guests	17	recall?
18	come in at those meetings about SB14 to talk about the bill or	18	A. It talked about the impact that it would have upon
19	Voter ID?	19	African American and Latino communities specifically. But I
20	A. I do not recall whether it was just House member	20	guess what I remember specifically about it was that there was
21	driven or whether we had someone from the outside come in and	21	a picture of an African American I believe it was an African
22	do a presentation. I do not recall.	22	American man on the other side of the fence sort of being, you
23	Q. Did you invite any witnesses to come testify in the	23	know, like showing being like basically, you know, shut out
24	committee about SB14?	24	from the polling place and a quote from a guy at the Republican
25	A. I do not recall if I did or not.	25	State Convention in the 1980s, you know, advocating for less



	21		23
1	people voting. And I guess, you know, saying that that was the	1	referred that I also looked at that People for the American
2	whole that that was sort of the point for Voter ID.	2	Way. And then I'm certain that we had that there were
3	Q. Was for the People of the American Way study, was	3	witnesses from the Brennan Center that also had material that
4	there an individual author or authors identified?	4	came and testified in '09.
5	A. I do not recall.	5	Q. Can you recall any other particular study or report
6	Q. Do you recall what what the date of that study	6	that you read in the 2009 Session?
7	was?	7	A. No, I do not.
8	A. I do not recall the date of the study.	8	Q. Have you and this is a general question, not for
9	Q. Do you recall the year when it was written?	9	any specific Legislative Session, but have you seen any studies
10	A. No, I do not.	10	that look at the impact of a Photo ID requirement on voter
11	Q. Was the People for the American Way study do you	11	turnout?
12	recall the methodology? Was it a survey or do you recall?	12	A. Yes, I have.
13	A. No, I don't know how they, you know, came about their	13	Q. Do you recall any specific studies that address that?
14	numbers.	14	A. I'm certain that the People for the American Way
15	Q. Did the People for the American Way study that you	15	study that I read, that it had specific numbers on there on
16	reviewed, was that a study of Texas or was it a nationwide	16	voter impact. I'm certain that that many of the people that
17	study?	17	came to testify against the bill, that they also, you know,
18	A. I believe it was a nationwide study.	18	had, you know, similar studies.
19	Q. Do you and I know it's been a while, but do you	19	Q. Of the studies that you've seen about the potential
20	recall whether that study included any data or research about	20	impact on turnout of Photo ID laws, do you recall seeing any
21	Texas specifically?	21	that showed a that concluded that there would be a decrease
22	A. I do not recall whether it did. I just remember the	22	in turnout?
23	quote from the guy at the Republican State Convention, but I	23	A. Yes.
24	don't remember	24	Q. Do you recall seeing any studies on the impact of
25	Q. And the quote that you mentioned, was that from the	25	Photo ID laws on turnout that concluded or predicted that there
	22		24
1	Texas Republican State Convention?	1	would be an increase in turnout?
2	A. Yes.	2	A. I do not recall any saying that there would be an
3	Q. And you said that quote was from a convention	3	increase in turnout.
4	sometime in the '80s?	4	Q. Do you recall seeing any studies of the impact of
5	A. That would be correct.	5	Photo ID on turnout that concluded that it would be a wash or
6	Q. You don't recall who the person was that made the	6	kind of no effect on turnout?
7	quote, do you?	7	A. No, I don't recall seeing any that said that.
8	A. No, I do not. It was someone that is that I think	8	Q. Did you talk to anyone at the Department of Justice
9	was a fairly well-known Republican, active, but I just can't	9	about SB14?
10	remember his name.	10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Do you recall the title of that People for the	11	Q. Do you recall who you spoke to?
12	American Way study was?	12	A. I do not recall by name by specific name, I do
13	A. I do not remember the exact title. If I were to see	13	not.
14	it today, I would be able to recall it because it had a pretty	14	Q. How many times when you spoke to the Department of
15	compelling title to it, but I don't remember it right now off	15	Justice, was it in person or over-the-phone?
16	the top of my head.	16	A. Over the telephone.
17	Q. So you mentioned the People for the American Way	17	Q. Do you recall how many times you spoke with the
18	study, the Carter-Baker report, and then a study by the Brennan	18	Department of Justice?
19	Center.	19	A. At least twice maybe. Maybe more, but at least
20	Can you recall any other studies on Voter ID	20	twice.
21	that you considered in the 2011 Session?	21	Q. Do you recall when those conversations took place?
22	A. No, I cannot recall anything specifically.	22	A. No, I do not recall. It's been it was earlier
23	Q. In the 2009 Session, can you recall any studies that	23	this year, but I don't remember exactly when.
24	you saw about Voter ID for the 2009 Session?	24	Q. So it was after the 2011 Legislative Session?
25	A. I'm certain in the 2009 Session that I also	25	A. Yes.



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	25		27
1	Q. Did do you recall any conversations with the	1	Q. Do you recall any particular letter that you sent to
2	Department of Justice, either during the 2011 Session or before	2	DOJ during a Legislative Session?
3	the 2011 Session, about Voter ID?	3	A. No, not off the top of my head, I cannot.
4	A. Before the 2011 Session, no, I can't I do not	4	Q. Do you recall why you sent letters in previous
5	recall, no.	5	Sessions to DOJ?
6	Q. What did you talk about with Department of Justice?	6	A. Any letters that I would have sent to the Department
7	A. I they asked me, you know, questions about Photo	7	of Justice probably would have been because I felt something
8	ID, but I but as far as exactly what they specifically asked	8	was discriminatory.
9	me, I couldn't, you know, tell you that.	9	MR. DUNN: And just to be clear on the record, I
10	Q. Do you recall whether the Department of Justice asked	10	assume you're talking about the voting division and not all of
11	you if SB14 would have a discriminatory effect?	11	DOJ.
12	A. I believe that they did.	12	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Well, I guess now I'm just asking
13	Q. Do you recall what you told them about that?	13	about the Department of Justice. Do you
14	A. I would have told them, yes.	14	MR. FREDERICK: But fair point.
15	Q. Do you recall whether the Department of Justice asked	15	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Do you recall sending a letter to
16	you if SB14 was had a racially discriminatory purpose?	16	any division of the Department of Justice other than the voting
17	A. I believe that they asked me that or something to	17	section?
18	that effect.	18	A. No, I don't no, I do not.
19 20	Q. Did you send any letters or e-mails to the Department	19 20	Q. And would the purpose of sending a letter during
21	of Justice about SB14?	21	Session to the voting section, would that be to prevent a
22	A. During the Session, possibly. We I may have	22	law from being pre-cleared by the Department of Justice? A. Yes, it would have been not necessarily in all
23	during Session it seems like, something specifically that we may have written to the Justice Department. But it's kind of	23	cases, but I would generally speaking, I would say that,
24	fuzzy because, you know, after we had Photo ID, we had	24	yeah, we would want the Justice Department to, you know, take a
25	redistricting. So it was we had quite a busy Session.	25	look at a certain law and for the law to not be pre-cleared or
			·
	26		28
1	Q. So you think that you may have sent a letter or an	1	for them to, you know, look into concerns that I would have
2	e-mail to the Department of Justice, but you're not	2	felt were discriminatory in nature.
3	A. Yeah, it just seems like that we that we may have.	3	Q. Are you generally familiar with Section 5, the Voting
4	Q. When you say "we may have," who who would have	4	Rights Act?
5	sent that?	5	A. As a nonattorney, yes, I'm familiar with that.
6 7	A. Myself and other members of the Democratic Caucus.	6	Q. And is it your understanding that Section 5 requires
8	We may have sent a joint letter, or we may have sent individual	7 8	Texas and other states to submit any law that change any
9	letters. Q. And can you recall specifically whether there was a	9	voting change to the Department of Justice or the DC, district court, to get approval before it can go into effect?
10	letter specifically about Voter ID or SB14?	10	A. Yes.
11	A. I I believe so. Like I stated earlier, it's been	11	Q. And so would it have been your understanding that any
12	so you know, there was so much that happened after Voter ID	12	law about voting that was passed by the Texas Legislature would
13	that that I don't remember exactly what happened.	13	have eventually gone either to DOJ or to a court in DC?
14	Q. Do you recall why the Democratic Caucus or Democratic	14	A. That is correct.
15	members sent a letter during the Session to the Department of	15	Q. If you knew that that a law was going to come
16	Justice?	16	before the Department of Justice eventually, why would you send
17	A. Any letters that would have been sent during the	17	a letter during the Legislative Session before the law had been
18	Session would have been to address concerns dealing with	18	passed?
19	discrimination, you know, based on, you know, my knowledge of,	19	A. I don't I can't say whether or not I sent the
20	you know, conversations with different Democratic Caucus	20	letter before the law was passed or after the law was passed.
21	members.	21	I couldn't recall when exactly when it was sent.
22	Q. Have you that you can recall today, have you sent	22	Q. Do you recall any letters that you sent to the
23	letters to the Department of Justice during other Legislative	23	Department of Justice about a specific bill before it actually
24	Sessions?	24	passed the Legislature?
25	A. Probably. I'm certain. Probably.	25	A. No, I cannot recall.



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	29		31
1	Q. If you knew that a voting law would go through the	1	with you, did they indicate to you that they believed there
2	Department of Justice eventually, why would you why would	2	would be a discriminatory effect from SB14?
3	you send a letter to the Department of Justice during the	3	A. I do not remember them, you know, saying anything
4	Legislative Session about that law?	4	of that nature. I just remember me, you know, telling them
5	A. If I felt strongly that I thought a law was going to	5	what I thought. But I don't remember them, you know, telling
6	have discriminatory intent, then, I would, you know, obviously	6	me that they thought that something was discriminatory.
7	go to the ask the Department of Justice to intervene	7	Q. So mostly in your conversations, it was mostly the
8	because, historically, that's been the the department of	8	Department of Justice asking you questions; is that right?
9	the DOJ has been the government agency where, you know,	9	A. Yes, that would be correct.
10	minorities go if they feel that there's discrimination, you	10	Q. Do you recall any instance in your conversations
11	know, locally that's not being addressed.	11	where the Department of Justice provided you with any you
12	Q. But you would have known that the DOJ would consider	12	know, any information?
13	the law at some point anyway, right?	13	A. I do not recall the Department of Justice providing
14	A. Yes.	14	me with any information.
15	Q. Did the Department of Justice contact you during the	15	Q. Did the Department of Justice ask you to provide any
16	2011 Legislative Session?	16	testimony in this lawsuit?
17	A. I do not recall.	17	A. No, they did not.
18	Q. To your knowledge, did the Department of Justice	18	Q. Did the Department of Justice ask you to provide a
19	contact any any Democratic legislator during the 2011	19	declaration in this lawsuit?
20	Legislative Session?	20	A. I believe that I did sign a declaration.
21	A. Not to my knowledge.	21	Q. Did the Department of Justice ask you to provide a
22	Q. Are you aware during any Session of the Department of	22	declaration?
23	Justice contacting you or another legislator during a	23	A. I do not recall the exact language that went on
24	Legislative Session?	24	between the two of us, between myself and the party that was
25	A. Not to my knowledge.	25	representing the Department of Justice. So I wouldn't be able
	30		32
1	Q. Did you provide any information to the Department of	1	to tell you that.
2	Justice about SB14?	2	Q. Okay. Here I'll give you
3	A. Yes.	_	
4		3	A. So oh, yes, so this I have my declaration here.
	Q. Do you recall what that information was?	4	A. So oh, yes, so this I have my declaration here. Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too.
5	Q. Do you recall what that information was? A. I was asked questions specifically about, you know,		Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too.
5 6	A. I was asked questions specifically about, you know,	4	Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too. A. Okay.
	A. I was asked questions specifically about, you know, like amendments that I may have filed or amendments that were	4 5	Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too.A. Okay.Q. We'll go ahead and mark it.
6	A. I was asked questions specifically about, you know, like amendments that I may have filed or amendments that were filed and and any knowledge I had of this information.	4 5 6	Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too. A. Okay. Q. We'll go ahead and mark it. MR. FREDERICK: Would you please mark this as
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I was asked questions specifically about, you know, like amendments that I may have filed or amendments that were filed and and any knowledge I had of this information. Q. To your recollection, did the Department of Justice explain why they wanted to know about amendments that were filed to SB14? A. I'm certain that it would have been had something to do with you know, establishing some sort of whether or not there was discrimination that took place. Q. Can you recall any particular statement about why they were asking about amendments? A. No. No. Q. Okay. In your conversations with the Department of Justice, did did the Department of Justice tell you whether or not it believed there was a discriminatory purpose behind	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too. A. Okay. Q. We'll go ahead and mark it. MR. FREDERICK: Would you please mark this as Veasey Deposition Exhibit 1, please. MR. DUNN: Is it going to be 13 or 1. MR. FREDERICK: We'll mark this as Exhibit 1. (Deposition Exhibit No. 1 was marked.) Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) And Representative Veasey, I'll represent to you that the cover page that you see on Exhibit 1, there at the top, it has a case number and a document number, 69-13. Do you see that? A. Yes, I do. Q. Okay. I'll represent to you that this was taken from a filing by the Department of Justice so that that's what that
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. I was asked questions specifically about, you know, like amendments that I may have filed or amendments that were filed and and any knowledge I had of this information. Q. To your recollection, did the Department of Justice explain why they wanted to know about amendments that were filed to SB14? A. I'm certain that it would have been had something to do with you know, establishing some sort of whether or not there was discrimination that took place. Q. Can you recall any particular statement about why they were asking about amendments? A. No. No. Q. Okay. In your conversations with the Department of Justice, did did the Department of Justice tell you whether or not it believed there was a discriminatory purpose behind SB14? A. Did they tell me whether or not there was discriminatory purpose? I do not recall them saying that. I	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q. Okay. Yeah, here I'll I've got it too. A. Okay. Q. We'll go ahead and mark it. MR. FREDERICK: Would you please mark this as Veasey Deposition Exhibit 1, please. MR. DUNN: Is it going to be 13 or 1. MR. FREDERICK: We'll mark this as Exhibit 1. (Deposition Exhibit No. 1 was marked.) Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) And Representative Veasey, I'll represent to you that the cover page that you see on Exhibit 1, there at the top, it has a case number and a document number, 69-13. Do you see that? A. Yes, I do. Q. Okay. I'll represent to you that this was taken from a filing by the Department of Justice so that that's what that document number indicates. A. Okay. Thank you. Q. If you'll turn to the second page, can you identify



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1	A. The exact date when I signed this declaration, I	1	so he said, okay, let me ask you a question. You know, your
2	cannot recall off the top of my head, but it is dated April the	2	name a Marc Veasey, correct? Yes. You were born in 1971 and
3	9th of this year.	3	raised in Tarrant County? Correct. You are African American?
4	Q. To your knowledge, is this a is this a true and	4	Correct. You know, just to go through like what you see before
5	correct copy of the declaration that you signed	5	us in this document, 69-13, to make sure that all of the words
6	A. Yes.	6	in here were correct.
7	Q for the Department of Justice?	7	Q. And during that conversation, were you looking at a
8	A. Yes.	8	copy of the declaration?
9	Q. Who wrote this declaration?	9	A. No, I was not.
10		10	Q. So is it your is it your understanding that this
11	A. I am assuming that that the Department of Justice	11	declaration was or at least a draft of the declaration was
12	did this declaration or wrote this declaration. Excuse me.	12	
	Q. So to your recollection, the Department of Justice		written before you spoke to the Department of Justice about it,
13	wrote this and provided it to you for signature?	13	and then you and then you talked about the contents of it?
14	A. That would be correct.	14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Did you discuss the contents of this declaration with	15	Q. Are you aware of anybody else who drafted or made
16	the Department of Justice before you got a copy to review?	16	comments or edits to this declaration?
17	A. What I recall is that I talked with the Department of	17	A. No, I'm not aware of anyone that would have edited
18	Justice to make sure that everything in this document was	18	the document at all.
19	factual.	19	Q. When you were talking to the Department of Justice
20	Q. Do you recall who you spoke to at the Department of	20	about this, did you make any changes?
21	Justice about this declaration?	21	A. I do not recall making any changes.
22	A. It was a gentleman named Bruce, if I recall that	22	Q. Do you know where the Department of Justice got the
23	first name correctly. I believe it was a gentleman named	23	information that's contained in this declaration?
24	Bruce. But I do not remember the gentleman's last name.	24	A. Probably from asking me the questions. I don't know
25	Q. Is it possible that it was Bruce Gear? Is that name	25	where else they would have put together the information, but,
	34		36
1	familiar?	1	you know, when we were talking and, you know, from our first
2	A. It's just not ringing a bell. I've just talked to so	2	conversation, I'm sure that some of this would have been
3	many people that it's just not ringing a bell, but that may	3	derived from the conversation that we had.
4	have been correct.	4	Q. Okay. And when you say "the conversation," would
5	Q. Okay. Do you know if the gentleman with whom you	5	that be do you mean the conversation where they were asking
6	spoke was a lawyer at the Department of Justice?	6	you questions about SB14?
7	A. I do not know if he was a licensed attorney or	7	A. Correct.
8	whether he was a office worker. I'm not certain of that.	8	Q. Is there anything and I'm happy to give you a
9	Q. How many conversations did you have with the	9	minute to look through it. Is there anything in this
10	Department of Justice about your declaration?	10	declaration that you would like to change or clarify today?
11	A. At least two.	11	A. No, I don't see anything in here that I would like to
12	Q. Did it did you have any conversation with anyone	12	change or clarify. I did look at the at this document
13	at the Department of Justice about your declaration before you	13	before signing it, and so I feel, you know, pretty confident
14	got a copy of the declaration to review?	14	that everything that is in here is correct.
15	A. Yes.	15	Q. Did you discuss the contents of this declaration with
16	Q. Do you recall when that conversation took place?	16	anybody other than people at the Department of Justice?
17	A. I the conversation took place on you know, on	17	A. Yes.
18	both occasions that we spoke. On at least two on at least	18	Q. And who was that?
19	two of the occasions where we had conversation by phone, we	19	A. My general counsel here in the office. And I'm
20	talked about this to go over to make sure it was correct.	20	sorry, when I say "here in the office," my general counsel in
21	Q. When you say "go over it," do you were you were	21	my state legislative office, Anne Hagan. And that for the
22	you going over an actual draft?	22	record, that is Anne with an "e."
23	A. When I say "go over it," I mean that the gentleman	23	Q. Yes. Did you discuss the contents of this
24	that I spoke to at DOJ, you know, he wanted to be sure that	24	declaration with anybody other than the people at the
25	this declaration or, you know, these facts were correct, and	25	Department of Justice or your general counsel Ms. Hagan?
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1 A. No. 2 Q. I'm not -- I don't want you to reveal the substance 3 of any conversation, assuming one occurred, but did you talk 4 about this declaration before signing it with Mr. Dunn or Mr. 5 6 A. I do not -- this particular declaration, I do not 7 recall talking with them about this. This, you know, was sent 8 to the office. 9 MR. DUNN: I'm just going to time-out. We're 10 getting into attorney-client privilege matters now. So I 11 object and instruct you not to answer any further. 12 Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Right. And I want to be very 13 clear, I'm not trying -- all I want to know is if a 14 conversation happened. I don't want to know what was said 15 because, I agree, that would be privilege. 16 MR. FREDERICK: So it is --17 MR. DUNN: Let me ask him. He wants to know if 18 you had a conversation with your lawyers about this

> declaration. Without getting into details, "yes" or "no." THE WITNESS: I do not remember talking to lawyers about this. This came to the -- this was sent to the office, Anne looked at it. It looked good to her. I looked at it. It looked good to me. We sent it back. I don't remember specifically talking to you or Gerry about this documentation.

Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Great. Thank you.

that it's acceptable for voters to show non-Photo ID at the polls?

A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know -- you can't -- you don't know whether the proposed 2007 Legislation would have removed all forms of non-Photo ID?

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A. I believe that it would have, but I don't recall exactly what forms of ID would have been acceptable in the 2007 because the freshest one on my mind is obviously the one that passed in '11.

Q. And it's your contention, is it not, that -- that SB14, the bill that passed, would have a negative impact on minority voters; is that right?

A. Yes. Yes.

Q. And is it your contention that the reason that it would have that impact is that minority voters in Texas are less likely than nonminority voters to have the required ID?

That is correct.

Q. So. I mean, based on this, this statement about 2007. is it fair to say that your concerns about the 2007 bill and the 2011 bill were basically the same?

Q. What evidence do you have that minority voters in your district are more likely than white voters not to have the necessary identification?

A. That would be just based on my experience and working

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If you turn with me to -- let's see -- to Paragraph 12, which is on -- it's marked on the top as Page 4 of 5.

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Q. And let's see, down here on about -- starting on the third line of Paragraph 12, is it accurate that this is telling you about the 2007 legislative debate?

A. Yes.

Q. And right here on the -- beginning on the third line towards the end, it says, Minority voters are more likely than white voters not to have the necessary identification.

Is that an accurate representation of what this

A. Yes.

says?

Q. Now, this -- so this was the 2007 debate.

Was the bill in -- do you remember what forms of ID were acceptable under the bill -- the Photo ID bill considered in 2007?

A. Now, I do not remember.

Q. Do you recall whether any of the forms of ID under the 2007 bill were non-Photo ID?

A. I do not recall specifically. I'd have to go back and look at the bill. There's been so many different forms that have come before, so I'd have to go back and look.

Q. Is it your understanding under the law as it is now,

in the community. That would be based on my experience -- my previous election experience, you know, like talking to people that, you know -- you know, that live in apartment to apartment; you know, talking to people that take the bus everywhere; you know, talking to people that, you know, go to -- that don't have a bank account and they have to go to check stores and get checks cashed and different things like that, that I would say that that impact -- and just, I mean, based on different studies that I've read, that that impact would have a greater effect in a -- in a district that is

Q. So the people -- you referred to talking to people in the community. To the best of your recollection, are the people that you spoke to on this issue -- were the people you spoke to African American or Latino?

heavily Latino or heavily African American than in areas that

A. Most of the people that I've spoken to were African American or Latino, yes.

Q. Do you recall talking to any -- I'll use the term that gets used commonly, any Anglo members of the community about this issue of ID possession?

A. Yes.

were non-Black or non-Latino.

Q. Do you recall -- do you recall any specific people that you've -- I know it's been a while, but do you recall any



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specific people that you've spoken to in the community about whether they -- they have a Photo ID?

A. No. I do not remember anything specifically or any single person that I spoke to specifically, but I do remember just, you know, like talking to people that would come in. We used to have an operation in the mall back in 1998 at La Gran Plaza, which is just a little further up I-35, and at that time, it was called Town Center Mall. And I can remember talking to, you know, people that would come into our store -- Democratic party storefront that we had inside of the mall, and people would say, well, you know, I can't vote because I don't have an ID. Like, I can remember people saying that.

And then we would say, well, no, do you have a bill or do you have a bus pass or something with your -- they said, well, no. Then you need to take it up there so you can vote. But I can specifically remember talking to people that would stop into the office or that people that I would like talk to in the mall that told me that they didn't have an ID.

- Q. And so what -- you mentioned a Democratic Party storefront in what used to be the Town Center Mall.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. What's the period when you worked there?
 - A. The 1998 cycle, the 2000 cycle and the 2002 cycle.
- Q. Were you working for the Democratic Party at that point?

or they didn't have their voter registration card. That was the other document that was -- I guess that was a non-Photo ID that they would often refer to.

- Q. As part of that work, did you ever help anybody get a Photo ID?
 - A No
- Q. You mentioned -- when I was asking about evidence of ID possession, you mentioned experience in the community and you mentioned some studies.

Do you recall specific studies about ID possession by minority voters?

- A. Yes. I know that the People for the American Way, that they had some pretty interesting numbers, pretty compelling numbers on why was that, you know, minorities were less likely to have identification than other members of society.
 - Q. Were there any other studies that you can recall?
- A. Not that I can recall specifically. But the information that I read from the Brennan Law Center and other documentation over time that was brought into the office, I thought was pretty compelling.
 - Q. Looking back at this Paragraph 12 --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- to your declaration, do you recall specific studies that you would have based this opinion on in 2007?

- I was working for the Tarrant County Democratic Party at that point.
 - Q. And during that period, roughly '98 through 2002, the Texas law didn't require an actual Photo ID to vote, did it?
 - A. No.
 - Q. So the people that came in and said they didn't have ID, they weren't -- were they concerned about the lack of a Photo ID or just any ID?
 - A. They were concerned about the lack of a -- of a driver's license or a Texas ID.
 - Q. So people you spoke to during that '98 to 2002 rough period, they -- is it your recollection that they thought they had to have a driver's license or some state-issued Photo ID to vote?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you recall any -- any of the people you talked to telling you why they thought that?
 - A. I think that they just probably just assumed that like a lot of people assume a lot of things.
 - Q. Did they assume, to your recollection, that a Photo ID would be necessary to verify their identification?
 - A. That was my understanding at the time of talking with them. Or a voter registration card. They would also say, well, I don't have my voter registration card. So they would either say that they didn't -- either they didn't have their ID

A. Yeah. Yeah absolutely. There were, you know, studies that I remember, you know, having. I don't specifically remember which studies, but studies that we saw from, you know, different people that were concerned and organizations that were concerned about the bill that showed that there was -- that there would be a -- and different things

that I've read from, you know, different news organizations and

- different studies online that specifically, you know, talked
 about, you know, anywhere from -- most of the studies I saw
 said -- showed anywhere from like one to 3 percent, you know,
 dropoff in African American and Latino voter participation. So
- in a close election, obviously, that would be enough to swing the election.

 Q. Were those studies specifically, to the extent you
 - can recall, were they specifically about Photo ID or was it just ID generally?
 - A. It -- they were -- it was specifically to Voter ID laws or Photo ID laws.
 - Q. As you can recall, have you ever seen any studies that conclude that -- that minority voters would have non-Photo ID or would lack non-Photo ID, you know, at a greater rate than non-minority voters?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you know what studies those are?
 - A. I believe that the studies that I saw from People for



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the American Way and the Brennan Center and others that were working on Voter ID at the time showed pretty compelling evidence of that.

- Q. Under current Texas law, is it your understanding that there's some ID required, but you can show, say, a voter registration card?
 - A. Right. Correct.

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- Q. And you can also show -- I don't remember the exact list, but you can show things like a utility bill with your address?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Do you believe that that kind of law requiring a non-Photo ID has a discriminatory impact on minority voters?
- A. No. I think that the way that the law is currently written, that -- that obviously there still are some -- you know, some barriers for people to go and vote, but they're barriers that can be overcome fairly easily.
- Q. Are there any specific barriers you're thinking of under the current system --
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. -- that would affect minority voters particularly?
- A. Well, I mean, like let's say, for instance, if you're transient, if you live in different apartment complexes, you may not have the -- and you take the bus, you may not necessarily be -- you know, have the ID or you may not

if you have an ID and it's expired right now, you know, no one is necessarily going to prevent you from going to vote. You know, under the 2011 law, obviously if your ID is more than a certain period expired, then you would not be able to -- you know, to go and vote.

And so while there are still definitely some obstacles -- I mean, there was -- I mean, I can remember talking to people at Town Center Mall that were just like, I just don't -- I just don't know where I would get anything like that right now where I can go -- like I remember people specifically saying that to me, like I just don't know like what, you know, I could get that could -- you know, we would tell them, well, go get -- you know, go get you a bill, go get -- and I can remember people saying, I just don't know. I just don't know what I can get right now to go and vote.

And so -- but -- but -- but within that group, most people -- when I say "within that group," I'm talking about the bus rider, the -- you know, the frequent mover, you know, the people that, you know, just kind of live the paycheck to paycheck, that if you -- most of those people if you would say -- tell them, hey, go get a bill, go get your BlockBuster card, you know, go get something with your photo on it or -- most of them would say, okay, let me go see what I can do. I think I can meet that threshold. But there would always be some that would be like, God, I just -- I just don't know.

necessarily have the driver's license and so, you know, your life may be from, you know, place to place, from one apartment complex to your grandmother's house or one apartment complex to your mom's -- I mean, so being able to -- just be able to easily get those things, it may not be as easy for you -- for, you know, people that live that particular lifestyle versus others.

Q. Uh-huh. Other than a driver's license or some other Photo ID, do you -- do you believe that it's more difficult for minority voters to get non-Photo ID, like a voter registration card or utility bill?

A. I would say that anyone that -- who moves around a lot, like I stated earlier, it's always going to be harder for them to have documentation like that. But at least you have a wider, you know, range of things that you can have access to, which makes it's a lot more fair.

Q. Do you think on the whole the requirement -- the current requirements of some form of photo or non-Photo ID, do you believe that that has any impact -- any negative impact on minority voters who might not have the ID?

A. I think that -- that right now that any impact would be minimal because I think that is -- because there are so many ways that you can vote right now that it's easy for -- that it's easy for people to meet anything that may be preventing them from voting. So, you know, like right -- like -- I mean,

Like I can specifically remember people saying I just don't
 know if I can even get that.

- Q. Do you remember -- do you remember if any of the people who thought maybe they couldn't even get a non-Photo ID, were they registered to vote?
- A. They believed that they were registered. They told use that they were registered. They believed that they were registered.
- Q. Other than -- other than conversations with individuals -- actually, let me back it up and make sure I'm asking you a general question first.

Do you have specific evidence that minority voters in your district are more likely than Anglo or non-minority voters not to have necessary ID to vote?

- A. Specifically in my district?
- Q. Uh-huh.

A. I would say that I believe that minority voters in my district would be less likely to have those IDs because the studies that I've seen, obviously, you know, are -- they're speaking, you know, nationally about the impact of the Photo ID law and what that impact would be in minority communities. And so, you know, obviously with my area that I represent being heavily, you know, African American and Latino, of course, it's likely that -- that that would be a big issue.

Q. Have you conducted any studies of ID possession by



	49		51
1	individuals in your district?	1	A. I'm not I do not know that number.
2	A. I have not.	2	Q. Do you know how many of your constituents have a
3	Q. What about have you conducted any studies of ID	3	passport?
4	possession of people in Tarrant County?	4	A. I do not know that number.
5	A. I have not.	5	Q. And do you know how many of your constituents have a
6	Q. Have you seen any studies of ID possession specific	6	military ID card?
7	to your district?	7	A. I do not know that number.
8	A. I have not.	8	Q. Can you identify any individual constituent of yours
9	Q. Have you seen any studies of ID possession by people	9	who does not have one of the forms of ID required by SB14?
10	in Tarrant County?	10	A. I cannot think of a specific constituent right now,
11	A. I have not.	11	but outside of my district my grandmother, who turns 100 this
12	Q. Have you seen any studies by any any studies of ID	12	year, God willing, under this particular bill if she were to
13	possession by individuals in in Texas?	13	lose her mail ballot, which we've had to look for it in the
14	A. I do not I can't I cannot recall specifically	14	house she votes by mail. And when it comes to her house,
15	seeing anything that relates to Texas itself, but that doesn't	15	sometimes, you know, she may sit it somewhere or she may I
16	mean that I haven't seen anything. I may just I just cannot	16	mean, we have to look for her bills, her ballot, everything.
17	recall right now seeing anything that's specific to Texas, but	17	She would not be able to vote if she lost her ballot because
18	I've read, you know, so much over the years on Voter ID, I	18	her ID is very, very old, and she's not going to look for her
19	just I can't remember exactly everything that I've read.	19	birth certificate so she can so she can go to DPS to get
20	Q. But you've seen you've seen national studies	20	another. You know, she wouldn't be able to get that easily,
21	that that conclude that there's a disparity in possession of	21	and she wouldn't be able to do it in a hurry. I mean, it's
22	ID	22	hard for anybody 99 to do anything in a hurry. So
23	A. Yes.	23	Q. Okay. So you can't identify any specific constituent
24	Q between minority individuals and non-minority	24	of yours who lacks one of the required IDs; is that right?
25	individuals?	25	A. No.
	50		52
1	A. Yes.	1	Q. Just so I'm clear, you cannot identify any
2	Q. And so you you assume that people that the	2	constituent who doesn't have one of the forms of ID?
3	conclusions in national studies will apply more or less to	3	A. No. Just off the top of my head right now, no, I
4	people in your district?	4	cannot.
5	A. Yes.	5	Q. Other than your grandmother, can you think of any
6	Q. Have you conducted a survey of your constituents to	6	register can you identify any registered voter in Texas who
7	see how many of them possess the ID required by SB14?	7	does not have one of the documents necessary to get a state
8	A. No.	8	issued Photo ID?
9	Q. Are you aware of any surveys of your constituents to	9	A. I cannot specifically think of an individual right
10	see how many of them possess the ID required by SB14?	10	now, but I'm sure that if I asked I could find them well,
11	A. No, I have not.	11	like I stated earlier, when we were at Town Center Mall, I met
12	Q. Have you conducted any polls of your constituents to	12	people like that, you know, from time to time that were walking
13	see how many of them might possess the ID required by SB14?	13	through the mall that came in, and they were curious about what
14	A. No, I have not.	14	we were doing and, you know, was curious about voting and when
15	Q. Do you know how many of your constituents do not have	15	election day was or, you know, when they could vote early. And
16	one of the forms of ID required by SB14?	16	we would ask them about ID, and they would tell us that they
17	A. I do not know that number.	17	didn't have any of the forms of ID that we told them that they
18	Q. Do you know how many of your constituents don't have	18	needed.
19	a driver's license?	19	Q. Do you know for a fact that those people that you
20	A. I do not know that number.	20	spoke to were actually registered to vote?
21	Q. Do you know how many of your constituents don't have	21	A. I do not recall, but at the Tarrant County does
22	either a driver's license or a DPS issued ID card?	22	have a number, it's a 817884 number, if I recall correctly, and
23	A. I do not know that number.	23	sometimes we would call to see if they were registered, and
24			
24	Q. Do you know how many of your constituents have a	24	they would be registered. But they just you know, I mean,



	53		55
1	lived.	1	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) All right.
2	Q. When did when did you stop working in the in	2	A. If you see me moving around or anything, I'm just
3	that storefront operation in the Town Center Mall?	3	trying to get comfortable and sit up.
4	A. I was at the time, I was an employee of the	4	MR. DUNN: If you don't mind, can we pause one
5	federal government for the United States House of	5	minute while I run to the men's room?
6	Representatives, and I would take leave of absence from my job	6	MR. FREDERICK: Yeah. Yeah, of course. Can we
7	as an employee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and I	7	go off the record for just a moment.
8	would go and work for the Tarrant County Democratic Party when	8	(Break was taken at 10:36 a.m. to 10:39 a.m.)
9	we would do those storefronts. And I did that in the '98	9	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Are you familiar with the levels
10	cycle, the 2000 cycle and the 2002. So 2002 was the last cycle	10	of Photo ID possession by voters in Texas? And by "levels," I
11	that I did that.	11	mean like the proportion or percentage of voters of different
12		12	
	Q. You were employed by U.S. House. Did what was	1	groups that have Photo ID?
13	your job at that time?	13	A. I do not know that off the top of my head.
14	A. I was a field representative on the staff of	14	Q. So you're not familiar with the percentage of African
15	Congressman Martin Frost.	15	American voters who have a Photo ID required by SB14?
16	Q. And your grandmother, you said she votes by mail	16	A. No, I do not know that.
17	typically?	17	Q. And would the same and you're not familiar with
18	A. She votes by mail, yes.	18	the percentage of Anglo, Asian American or Hispanic voters who
19	Q. And she's certainly eligible to vote by mail?	19	would have the required ID under SB14?
20	A. Yes, definitely.	20	A. No.
21	Q. Do you know how many of your constituents don't have	21	Q. Are you familiar at all with the with the Voter ID
22	the documents that would be necessary to get an ID under SB14?	22	law that was passed by Georgia?
23	A. I do not know off the top of my head.	23	A. Yes, I'm familiar with it to a certain extent.
24	Q. Can you identify any any specific constituent who	24	Q. Are you familiar with the levels of Photo ID
25	doesn't have the documents necessary to get a Photo ID under	25	possession by Georgia voters that is a percentage of African
	54		56
1	SB14?	1	American voters, Asian American, Hispanic voters in Georgia?
2	A. No, I cannot think of anyone right now off the top of	2	A. No. No.
3	my head.	3	Q. Are you familiar with the levels of Photo ID
4	Q. Can you identify any registered voter in Texas who	4	possession by voters in Indiana?
5	does not have the documents necessary to get a Photo ID	5	A. No.
6	required by SB14?	6	Q. If you found out that there was actually no disparity
7	A. Off the top of my head right now, I cannot tell you a	7	in ID possession among Texas voters, that is, if minority and
8	specific name.	8	non-minority voters were not anymore less likely than each
9	Q. And you mentioned with your grandmother that	9	other to have Photo ID, would you support SB14?
10	mentioned something about a birth certificate.	10	A. I would have to look at the numbers very carefully to
11	Do you know whether or not your grandmother has	11	see because based on my experience, I would not see based on
12	a birth certificate?	12	my previous employment experience, I wouldn't see how that
13	A. I don't even know if she does, no.	13	would be possible.
14	Q. And other than your grandmother, you can't think of	14	Q. Right. And I understand that
15	any specific registered voter in Texas who doesn't have one of	15	A. Right.
16	the required forms of ID?	16	Q that you probably would disagree with that factual
17	A. I cannot think of anybody off the top of my head.	17	premise.
18	Q. Are you doing all right? Do you want to take a quick	18	A. Uh-huh.
19	break?	19	Q. If you looked at data information that that showed
20	A. No, I'm good.	20	that minority voters were not any less likely to have the ID
21	Q. If you want to take a break, let me know and I'm	21	required by SB14 well, I guess, if you looked at the data
22	happy to	22	and it actually did show that, would you then support SB14?
1		1	
23	A. No, no, no.	23	A. No. Because I believe that SB14, I believe the
		23 24	A. No. Because I believe that SB14, I believe the intent is to is to win elections by discriminating against
23	A. No, no, no.		



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1	I don't think the intent of the bill is to make sure that	1	A. There are other members of the Legislature that
2	people have a Photo ID when they go and vote.	2	believe opposite of me. I think that is correct.
3	Q. You don't think the intent of the bill was to make	3	Q. And so if someone were to believe otherwise, to
4	sure that people have a Photo ID	4	believe that this bill would not have a disparate or
5	A. No	5	Disproportionate impact on minority voters, they could support
6	Q when they vote?	6	the bill without being racially discriminatory, right?
7	A I do not. I do not believe that.	7	A. Repeat that one to me again.
8	Q. And that is that's what the bill does, right?	8	Q. Of course. So if a legislator did believe that SB14
9	A. That is what the bill would do, but I think that the	9	would not have a disproportionate impact on minority voters,
10	intent of the bill is to win close elections. I don't think	10	they could vote for the bill and support it without acting in a
11	the intent of the bill is to make sure that everybody has an ID	11	racially discriminatory manner, right?
12	when they go and vote. I think the intent of the bill is to	12	A. I mean, if you're asking me about if I think that
13	make sure that people win elections by making sure that people	13	people who vote for it, if they're committing discrimination
14	who are less likely to have a photo identification don't go and	14	I mean, obviously there are people that vote for it because
15	vote, and so if there's an election like let's say there's a	15	they think it's good public policy, and we just happen to
16	swing district or something that would politically be	16	disagree on it. I don't think that everyone that votes for it
17	identified as a swing district, you know, sort of like the	17	is voting for it because they mean to be discriminatory.
18	Linda Harper Brown race in 2008 where it was decided by, I	18	Q. And so the fact that I mean, the fact that
19	think, 20 votes. In that sort of scenario, if you could if	19	somebody thinks that this is "this" being SB14 is good
20	you figure a way how to scam one to 3 percent of the voters	20	public policy and won't have a discriminatory impact on
21	from voting that were typically that are typically	21	minority voters, the fact that they would vote for it with that
22	minorities, then you could make sure that that sort of you	22	belief that doesn't mean that it would be racially
23	could get the desired outcome of that election, you know, by	23	discriminatory to support the bill?
24	making sure that by using a bill like this to prevent people	24	A. Right. Yeah, if you're you know, if you represent
25	from voting.	25	the Park Cities and you don't come into contact with very many
	58		60
1	Like I don't believe that the poll tax was to	1	minorities, you may not you may have not seen the things
2	so people would have to pay to go and vote. I think that the	2	that I saw at Town Center Mall, and so you may just see it as
3	poll tax was so people, you know, that didn't have the money	3	public policy. You may not necessarily see it as
4	couldn't vote.	4	discrimination. Your experiences in life may be at Park
5	Q. So if you even if you found out that minority	5	Cities
6	voters were just as likely to have the ID required by SB14, you	6	Q. Okay.
7	would still contend that the bill had a discriminatory purpose?	7	A where everybody has IDs and passports and life is
8	A. Yes.	8	good.
9	Q. So if a legislator if any legislator believed that	9	Q. So it's possible that, you know, depending on
10	SB14 wouldn't actually have a disproportionate impact on	10	somebody's district well, I mean, based on somebody else's
11	minority voters, do you think that his or her vote for that	11	life experience, they might that might lead them to just
12	bill would be motivated by racial discrimination?	12	think that there wouldn't be any racially discriminatory
13	A. Now say that again.	13	impact?
14	Q. Sure. If a legislator believed for whatever reason	14	A. That's correct.
15	that SB14 would not have any disparity disproportionate	15	Q. Okay. Turn back to your to Exhibit 1, your
16	impact on minority voters, would his or her vote in favor of	16	declaration. I want to look at Paragraph 18. It's on Page 4.
17	SB14 be racially discriminatory?	17	A. (Witness complies.)

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Q. Are you there?



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Q. Now, based on -- I mean, as I understand, based on your testimony, you do believe that SB14 will have at least a disproportionate impact on minority voters?

A. Yes, I do believe that.

Q. Is it you are understanding that other members of the

Texas Legislature believe that it will not have a

discriminatory impact on minority voters?

A. Correct.
 Q. Can you -- can you tell me what amendments -- okay.
 So one of the first amendments, Amendment 11, would have allowed a voter to complete an affidavit saying that they are

that you offered to SB14 on the House floor?

Q. And is it accurate that this talks about amendments



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the same person on -- on the voting roll, right?

A. Correct.

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Q. And the second amendment, which is No. 21, would have added employee ID cards with photos -- employer issued employee ID cards with a photo as a valid form of ID; is that right?

A. Correct.

Q. If Amendment No. 11 had been accepted, do you think

you would have voted for SB14?

A. I probably still would have had some concern about SB14, but had Amendment No. 11 been accepted, then it certainly would have been a sort of, you know, more proof to me that at least, you know, people didn't want -- that people wanted everyone to have the opportunity to vote. And that was -- that was -- which was the point that I made on the House floor when I offered that particular amendment. Because if you have a paper trail of someone signing an affidavit, and you could go back and examine that, you know, then that way you could prove whether or not voter impersonation was taking place.

And so, you know -- and so by -- you know, when that one was struck down, it just showed me that they really weren't interested in, you know, trying to pass a bill to protect the sanctity of the voting booth, that it was just

about, you know, politics. It was about winning elections.

Q. How would a provision that allowed a voter to complete an affidavit stating that he or she was the person on Most people are not going to take that -- that extra step to commit some sort of a fraud when it's explained clearly to them by signing this affidavit, you are committing perjury if this is not you. Do you understand that?

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Q. Uh-huh. If the bill -- or if the law -- if the law allowed people to complete an affidavit if they didn't have an ID or if they forgot their ID, why would -- why would a poll worker suspect that somebody is doing something wrong just because they didn't have an ID?

A. I would say that -- that some of the -- by some of the e-mails and things like that that have been forwarded to me that there is a -- sort of a stereotype that -- you know, that some Republicans have of people that live in certain areas, like the district that I represent, that there's a lot of, you know, widespread abuse and cheating going on. And so the poll worker, you know, that may be working there, they may not be from the community. They may be a Republican poll worker that is working, you know, at this particular, you know, polling area, and they may come in with the impression or with, you know, the stereotype that there is cheating going on in that area

And there was an e-mail that I specifically referred to on the dias (phonetic) while we were -- before SB14 passed that, and it was someone calling for a poll worker. It was a former chairman of the Tarrant County Republican Party.

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the voting roll, how would that prevent in-person voting fraud in your view?

A. Because if you have to sign an affidavit and there are legal penalties that would be incurred, then most people wouldn't do that. I mean, that -- you know, that wouldn't be something that people would be willing to risk so they could, you know, cast, you know, a fraudulent vote. That would be enough to scare most people.

Q. And obviously if you are the right -- I mean, if that is actually you on the roll --

A. Right.

Q. -- you're not going to have any problem swearing?

A. Right, Exactly,

Q. But if you -- I mean, say I -- if you are somebody who is going in to cast a vote under somebody else's name, how would a signature requirement in your view prevent -- prevent that act of voter fraud?

A. Because it's another step that the person would have to take. You vote, and then so the person would suspect that you're doing something wrong, and they're asking you to come over here and sign something because they're suspecting that you're doing something wrong. And so, you know, more than likely, you would be like, you know, what -- you know, well, let me come back when I find my ID. I mean, somebody would figure out some sort of way to get out of there in my opinion.

And basically the e-mail said, We know that there is cheating going on, and basically, she was talking about the boxes in southeast Fort Worth where we're currently located, that there's cheating -- we know that there's lots of cheating and voter fraud that goes on in that area, so we need election workers to go and work here on election day. And that was what the e-mail stated. And so someone that would come in with that sort of a, you know, stereotype about a place, you know, would -- would probably be suspicious of someone.

Q. So the idea would be that if somebody is coming in to maybe a more heavily minority community from outside, they might have some idea that, oh, man, there's going to be a lot

A. I would say based on my experience, this past Session particularly on the elections committee and on this committee and based on the -- the testimony that I heard for not just Photo ID, but lots of bills related to election, that I would say that that particular stereotype of people that live outside of the minority community is unfortunately pretty prevalent.

Q. If a poll worker -- if a poll worker suspected that there might be cheating, and voters, even if they lacked Photo ID, could sign an affidavit that they were who they said they were, and that was just part of the ball, how would that allow the poll worker to -- even if they were suspicious, how would that let them identify people who were cheating or voting for



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somebody else?

A. Uh-huh. Well, I mean, if someone were voting like -- and they're just not going to vote -- and they're just not going, you know, to just cast -- sign the book and move on, but there's a separate book they have to sign for people that are suspected of cheating, well, then you're singled out. You're like, come over here. I need for you to sign this book. You do not have the proper ID. I need for you to sign this. This is going to be checked. This is going to be authorized. So we're going to call you, you know, Jerry Smith or John Doe to see did he really vote this day and to see is it really, you know, this person.

And so, you know, you can actually investigate it a lot easier that way if someone is signing an affidavit that is separate from the book that everyone signs when they go to vote. And so for people to actually take the time to do that, you know, they better make sure that when the voter -- when the Tarrant County election administration or whomever or the investigator from the AG's office, that they better -- that Jerry Smith better be at that house because this affidavit has been signed stating that Jerry Smith that lives at 123 Main Street is, in fact, this person. And if not, then there could be some -- obviously some very serious criminal penalties to

Q. So in that case if we've got somebody -- somebody's

would count unless they were to go back and -- and it was proven that they were not that person. And so, yeah, it would be a totally -- the idea was for them to have to sign a form, you know, stating that they -- who they are, like something totally separate than the book that you normally sign so that could be examined separately from the rest of the role. That was the exact intent of that amendment.

- Q. And did that amendment include a requirement that all of the signatures and all the affidavit signatures be verified individually?
- A. I would need to go back and look at the amendment. I don't remember exactly, but -- but in drafting the amendment, that was certainly what I had in mind, was for those sorts of things to be able to be examined.
- Q. But under the, you know, the hypothetical we were talking about where voter impersonator or fraudulent voter comes in, signs somebody else's name on the affidavit, unless -- unless somebody recognizes that person who signs the affidavit to be somebody else, there's really no way for that person -- the fraudulent voter to be caught, is there?
- A. There may not be a way for the fraudulent voter to be actually caught, but at least the vote wouldn't count. And I think that from everyone that I heard that came to testify, they were more concerned -- they weren't necessarily concerned with people being caught, they were more concerned with making

coming in and they -- maybe they've got Jerry Smith's -- maybe they just want to vote for Jerry Smith, so they'll go -- they got to sign a book or sign an affidavit so they would -- I would think they would sign Jerry Smith, right?

- A. Right.
- Q. And so if someone followed up and said, okay, we're going to check -- we're going to check this affidavit and see if this was actually Jerry Smith. So they call Jerry Smith and Jerry Smith says, I don't know who that was. I didn't vote there.
 - A. Right.
- Q. They still wouldn't know who voted, though, would nev?
- A. Not necessarily. They wouldn't necessarily know who voted, but they would know that that was a vote that didn't count and that vote could be thrown out.
- Q. You mentioned a separate book, and I confess, I'm not familiar with this amendment, No. 11 specifically --
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- but would it have provided for a separate book or a separate list of people who had to sign because --
- A. Yeah, absolutely. Yeah, the idea of this amendment was for someone who is suspected of committing voter impersonation or voter fraud, for them to have to sign an affidavit stating that they are who they are, and the vote

sure that votes that are fraudulently cast aren't counted. And you could do that by having a fail-safe affidavit.

- Q. So Amendment 21, that would have added an employee identification card with a photo, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you believe that an employee ID would be easier to forge or fake then a state-issued ID?

A. It -- I mean, it would certainly depend. You know, if you worked at Lockheed, probably not. You know, it probably wouldn't be very easy to forge that sort of ID. But, yeah -- but I thought that having, you know, an ID, you know, once again, you know, with your picture on it, whether it's your -- it could be at Tarrant County College or any place just stating -- showing that you are who you say you are, you ought to be able to vote with that. And if -- you know, once again, if someone suspected there was some sort of a, you know, mischief going on or some sort of cheating going on, the person could, you know, again, sign an affidavit, you know, stating that they are the person that's on the work ID.

- Q. Is it possible that -- that depending on the employer, some employee IDs could be easier to forge than a state ID?
 - A. Yes. I could see where someone would say that.
- Q. If employee IDs were allowed and a poll worker could make the decision to make somebody who presented an employee



69 71 1 Photo ID, you know, go sign an affidavit, was there any concern A. Yeah. 2 that that would create a potential -- create a potential burden 2 Q. Do you think it's possible that people at lower wage 3 on any group of voters who would be less likely -- or who would 3 or hourly jobs might be less likely to have a photo employee ID 4 be more likely to only have employee ID? 4 than people at salaried or higher paying jobs? 5 A. Right. Right. No, I don't remember that being, you 5 A. I think it would depend on the place. It would --6 know, discussed at all. I think what we were trying to do was you know, it would depend on a lot of -- whether or not the 7 7 to make sure that people have -- you know, take less of the place wanted it, whether or not -- how high secure it was. 8 burden off of the voter. Because the way that SB14 is written, 8 Obviously, if you work at -- you know, if you sweep the floors 9 it puts much more of a burden on the voter that has an expired 9 at Lockheed or American Airlines, you're probably going to have 10 driver's license, on the voter that only has college ID, or the 10 to have an ID even if you're making \$7 an hour. So I think it 11 voter that only has a work ID. So we wanted to take less of a 11 would just depend on the place, and I think it'd be hard to 12 burden off of them and provide more opportunities for everybody 12 just make a blanket --13 13 Q. Do you believe that minority voters would be less to be able to vote 14 Q. Were there any studies -- excuse me -- any studies 14 likely than nonminority voters to have a photo employee ID? 15 that you're aware of to determine how many Texas voters might 15 A. It would -- I wouldn't be able to make that 16 have an employee Photo ID? 16 assessment. 17 17 Q. And you say -- and there weren't any studies that 18 Q. And there weren't any studies to determine how many 18 you're aware of to determine rates of employee Photo ID 19 Texas voters might have an employee Photo ID but not another 19 possession? 20 20 A. No. I think the intent of the amendment, again, was 21 21 A. No. just to give people an opportunity to vote just in case -- you 22 Q. Do low-wage workers typically have photo employee 22 may have someone that works a -- you may have somebody that 23 IDs? 23 their IDs expired. Maybe they're driving with an expired 24 2.4 license because they can't go and get their license --A. I would not be able to make that sort of a blanket, 25 you know, statement about any, you know, group or demographic. 25 expired -- because they just don't have the money. They just 72 70 1 Q. Have you ever worked at a minimum wage job? 1 had to get their car repaired, or they just had a big hospital 2 A. Yes, I have. 2 expense come through, or they had to buy cap and gown for their 3 Q. Okay. Did you have an employee Photo ID? 3 kids to graduate or whatsoever. And so they -- you know, you A. Right now, the Texas Legislature. 4 put off, you know, paying Peter to pay Paul or what have you. 4 5 Q. Fair enough. That's probably below minimum wage. 5 And so you may -- you know, you may -- and you may want to go 6 6 A. Yeah, exactly, vote, but your ID is expired, you know, so you can make your 7 7 Q. Other than the Texas Legislature -life better so you don't have to -- so you're not having to go 8 8 A. Yes. by paycheck to paycheck. 9 9 And so if your driver's license is expired but Q. -- have you ever worked a minimum wage job? 10 10 A. you still want to go vote to try to make your life better 11 11 Q. Did you get a photo employee ID there? because you want to vote for somebody that you think will help A. I'm trying to remember what's the last -- my minimum 12 12 improve the community, the idea was just to let that person 13 wage jobs. I'm trying to -- the jobs that I had in college and 13 have an opportunity -- the person that couldn't go and get that 14 in high school, we had -- yeah, we did have a Photo ID at 14 license or didn't have the money to go and get a birth 15 Kroger, didn't we? That was 20 years ago, but it seems like we 15 certificate to get the free ID or whatever it is. It's taking 16 did have an ID that we had to check in that had our photo in it 16 the burden off of them so they could have another form of ID to 17 when we signed in every day. We had to swipe a card. But, 17 vote. 18 18 yeah -- but, yeah, it's been so long. I can't remember which Q. But there wasn't any evidence that you saw that would 19 indicate how much of a burden that might take off the voters? places -- which minimum or, you know, lower wage jobs I had, 19 20 20 hourly jobs that required a photo ID and which ones did not. A. No. No. there was not. 21 Yeah, I want to say when I worked at Kroger when I was in high 21 Q. I'm going to move on to Paragraph 19 on the next page 22 22 school that we did have to swipe in with a card that had -- I of your declaration. And this is talking about Amendment No. 23 23 55 that you authored. It says that the bill -- that this remember we swiped in with a card, and it seems like it did

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Q. Right.

have our ID on it. Yeah. I mean, our picture on it.

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amendment would have prevented implementation of the bill if

Secretary of State determined that the majority of voters

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without an acceptable form of photo identification were racial or ethnic minorities.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Is that an accurate statement?
- A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether it would be possible for the Secretary of State to determine the race or ethnicity of registered voters in Texas?

A. Well, the idea of this particular bill -- and I called this my -- what I specifically called this was my -- this was my conservative talk radio amendment, and this was an amendment -- because oftentimes on conservative talk radio, you will hear -- is people will say, if you show me that there is discrimination, if you can prove to me without a shadow of a doubt that there is discrimination, I'll go out there, and I'll march with, you know, this civil rights leader. Or I'll go out there and I'll say there was discrimination too, but if not then it's just people saying that there is discrimination going on with no proof.

And so what this particular amendment was designed to say, this was the talk radio amendment. This was the amendment that if people -- if this bill were to pass, SB14, and become law and there were African Americans and Hispanics that lived in Fort Worth and Dallas and no matter where, and it was proven that it was -- it had a discriminatory

Q. -- and then see what happened?

A. Exactly.

Q. In your understanding, would it be possible under Section 5 to implement SB14 kind of on a test basis to determine whether it would have any discriminatory effect?

A. Can you say that again. I'm sorry.

Q. Sure. In your understanding -- and I understand you're not a lawyer -- would it be possible for Texas to implement SB14 on, you know, kind of a test basis for one election in order to determine whether it would have a disparate impact on minority voters?

A. No, I would not be for -- you mean being given a test run basically?

Q. Right. Right.

A. No.

Q. Isn't that what this amendment would do?

A. No. What this amendment would do -- and this is -- basically if the bill -- if it were -- if we were -- you know, obviously, you know, my belief is that there would be discrimination. And so if there is discrimination, then, no, we would have to, you know, immediately stop the law from -- the Secretary of State would have to stop the law. And it's not really written that way on here. But that -- but that is what -- that is the intent of that particular amendment. But, yeah -- but you're right, though, it is -- the way it's written

effect, then we could, you know, temporarily, you know, stop the bill because we wouldn't want to have a bill in place that was discriminating against people.

So basically what this amendment said was, Hey, if there is proof after election day that people were being discriminated against then, you know, then we need to -- we need to stop the bill from taking place because no one -- everyone says that they're against discrimination. You know, it doesn't matter if you're a conservative, Democrat, Republican, liberal. Everyone says that they're against discrimination. So here's discrimination. We saw that it took place after this bill passed, so let's stop it in its tracks right now.

Q. Okay. So the idea was to -- was the idea to have an election where ID was required and then determine, based on votes cast in that election or votes not cast --

A. Right.

Q. -- how many people were not able to -- not able to have their vote count because of lack of ID?

A. Right.

Q. Okay.

22 A. Right.

Q. Okay. So it was kind of to have a test of the Photo ID requirement and then --

A. Right. Right. Exactly.

on there, it's not -- it's kind of vague.

Q. Okay. So your understanding when you proposed the amendment was that whatever you want to call the -- you know, the test election or the first election where the data would be gathered, that would take place after the appearance?

A. Yeah, it would have further prevented the implementation of the bill if the Secretary of State determined that the majority of voters without an acceptable form of ID, identification or racial or ethnic minorities.

Q. I understand.

A. But that -- further should be in there.

Q. So how would the Secretary of State have determined the race or ethnicity of voters?

A. Well, I mean, I think that the media -- you know different, organizations, if someone -- if after election date occurs and the people that were turned away were disproportionately African American and Hispanic, then that evidence could be offered up to Secretary Andrade's office. And that was -- and I think that would be, you know, pretty easy to determine. Like if -- like if in all of Tarrant County, you know, my district and representative -- the district Representative Lon Burnam represents, if those two districts were disproportionately affected by SB14, then we know that there's an issue.

Q. So under this Amendment 55, was it your intention, or

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did the amendment provide for actual data collection by the Secretary of State?

A. I don't recall it -- you know, of course, it's been a while, and so I don't recall it saying that. But I would need to go back and look at the -- exactly how the amendment was written. I may have had something there for data collection, maybe I didn't. I'm not sure.

- Q. Do you recall if there was any -- if there were any funds provided for in this amendment to allow the Secretary of State to, you know, conduct the study or collect the data?
 - A. No. I do not.

Q. Do you think it's possible that the -- that this amendment was not accepted because it would have placed a heavy burden on the Secretary of State's office?

A. No. I just -- no. I -- my personal belief is that it was not accepted because, you know, people wanted a strict bill and that was going to be the end of it. That any serious consideration to prevent discrimination or what have you was never really the concern of the people that were for the bill.

- Q. You mentioned a moment ago that under this -- under Amendment No. 55, you thought maybe the media and organizations would be able to determine who was prevented from voting by the Photo ID bill: is that right?
- A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Do you think that -- do you think it would be

Q. But this Amendment 55 would have allowed however the data was collected, whether it was actual data or media reports, it would have allowed the Secretary of State to make the determination; is that right?

A. If it were proven to be accurate. I mean, we wouldn't want anything -- any sort of law passed or any -- or any sort of action taken by any, you know, state agency just based on any sort of, you know, rumor or innuendo. It would need to be something that was proven.

- Q. And so how would the Secretary of State go about -under this Amendment No. 55, how would the Secretary of State
 determine whether -- you know, whether the facts or the reports
 or whatever were accurate?
- A. Well, I mean, they would have to -- I mean, it's their job to make sure that voting is done, you know, legally and correctly here in the state and that certain laws are followed. And so I don't know -- I don't know why they wouldn't be able to, you know, ascertain whether or not someone were discriminated against when they went to go vote. I don't see why they wouldn't be able to easily, you know, verify that.
- Q. Do you know whether or not the Secretary of State's office collects racial data on people who register to vote?
 - A. I'm not certain of that.
- Q. If the Secretary of State's office did not collect, you know, or did not have a record of every registered voter's

acceptable for the Secretary of State to rely on media reports and reports of nongovernmental organizations in making a determination about whether a law can take effect?

A. I think that -- that we oftentimes rely on the media to, you know, uncover fraud or bring certain things to revelation for the public, and government will act on that.

So -- and so just like I said, I would need to go back and look at the amendment to see how it was worded. I don't know if I had anything in there for data collection or not. But, you know, I know that, you know, even outside of the media that, you know, that if someone couldn't vote, I would probably get calls at my office the next day saying, hey, you know, Representative Veasey, I tried to go vote and I took, you know, my card up there that I got from this social service agency that, you know, helps me and I was not able to vote, but I had been doing it before but I couldn't this time. And so I would think that I would probably get calls from those, you know, voters as well.

And so I just think that if there was any evidence and the Secretary of State's office, you know, determined that those voters were ethnic minorities and something should be acted upon. We just shouldn't say, well, they were discriminated against, and -- well, but they'll get it next time. I mean, we need to -- you know, something should be acted upon to make sure that doesn't happen again.

race or ethnicity, would they be able to -- would they be able to make the determination provided for in this Amendment No. 55?

A. I don't see why they wouldn't be able to. I mean, they do many other things that are related to voting. I don't know why they wouldn't be able to put this into their purview if and -- because their job is to make sure that people can vote, that people understand about voting, that people understand the various laws related to voting. So if someone were discriminated against, I don't know why they wouldn't be able to determine that there was discrimination that took place and make some sort of an action or some sort of a, you know, recommendation on how to prevent that discrimination from taking place in the future. It just -- it seems -- it just seems very -- it just seems very reasonable to me. As a state legislator and having served on relations committee, it just seems reasonable to me that they would be able to do this without there being any sort of a -- even any sort of a fiscal impact to the office at all.

- Q. For this Amendment 55, did you conduct any study or analysis of the fiscal impact?
- A. I believe that there was no fiscal impact on that. I would need to go back and check, but I believe that there was -- that it was determined that they could probably just do that just as their every day regular duty. I mean, if people



are calling in or if evidence is presented to them of discrimination, that they, you know, take some sort of action.

- Q. Did you or your staff make that determination, that there wouldn't be a fiscal impact?
- A. I do not recall. I do not recall.

- Q. Do you recall whether there was a specific determination that Amendment No. 55, if accepted, would not have any fiscal impact?
- A. It's been so long, I don't recall anything specific to the fiscal matters or how we determined any numbers or anything of that nature. It's been so long now.
- Q. So you don't recall whether or not there was a specific determination of the fiscal impact of Amendment No. 55?
 - A. I do not recall.
- Q. To make this determination under Amendment 55, the Secretary of the State's office would have to be able -- they would have to know the race or ethnicity of individuals voters, though, right?

A. No, not necessarily. I mean, they would have to

after it was presented to them. Like if I called that office up and I asked to speak to Hope, and I would say, hey, Secretary Andrade, there were, you know, eight African American and Latino voters in my district that were not able to vote because they were told they didn't have the proper ID, I need

ethnicity of every person who was not able to vote, they wouldn't be able to make an accurate determination of how many of those people were actually minority voters, would they?

A. Yeah. I mean, if they -- I don't see why not if they were -- if they were -- if they called the office up and they were asked or if I called the office up and I said I have, you know, eight Latino and African American voters in my district that couldn't vote because of SB14, I don't know why she wouldn't be able to determine whether or not they were African American or Hispanic.

- Q. And I agree with that.
- A. Right.
- Q. I guess my point is, the secretary would not have a way to know for sure that there weren't, you know, an equal number of non-minority voters who were prevented from voting?
- A. Not -- I mean, now, the other thing that she would be able to do is -- you know, there are voter file systems that -- that, you know, people can subscribe to and, you know, things like that and pay for a fee, and they could possibly determine on their own whether or not discrimination has taken place. And those particular voter systems, you know, do keep, you know, race -- records on race and age and whether or not the people are senior citizens. You know, there are voter file -- you know, things that you can subscribe to that certainly has all that information. So even without people calling in, it

- for you to look into it. I don't think that she would need to be able to verify that they were African American. I think those people would be able to verify for her that they were African American and Hispanic. If I were to offer up that evidence or if NBC5 were to offer it up, they ought to be able to look into it and find out whether or not that that's true or false.
- Q. So for people that report either to you or to their representative or to whomever, for people who report that I was prevented from voting --
 - A. Right.
- Q. -- you would at least have somebody to check with to verify whether they were, you know, a member of the group that they said they were a member of?
 - A. Right. Right. Exactly.
- Q. But that would not -- that would still leave out people who, for whatever reason, chose not to report it, right?
- A. Yeah, the people that chose not to report it, I mean, I guess there would be no real way of ever knowing that. And there would be people that wouldn't report. In my opinion, there would be people that wouldn't report just based on my opinion as a campaign worker.
- Q. Right. So there is some risk, isn't there, that if the Secretary of State, if they can't independently determine who was not able to vote and then also determine the race or

is -- it is reasonable that -- to think that the Secretary of State's office could conduct a study even on their own, even if, you know, me or any other -- or any other state representative never even offered up any opinions or no one ever called in. So it is -- it is definitely reasonable that they could conduct a study on their own at a minimal cost.

- Q. These voter file systems, who maintains or creates these systems?
- A. Different people do. I know that the one that I use is -- that the Texas Democratic Party maintains it. But I know that that's not the only place where you can get the information.
- Q. To your knowledge, does the Republican Party maintain a voter file similar --
- A. I wouldn't know. I'm not sure. Yeah. I would not be aware of that.
 - MR. DUNN: They do but it's not as good.
- Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Is there -- do you know of any person or organization, other than the major political parties, that keep -- that maintains a voter file?
- A. Well, the various election -- I mean, the county elections administrators they should have that information when they take, you know, Voter ID -- I mean -- the Voter ID -- when they take voter registration cards in and things like that.

 You could probably be able to get that information from the



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1	various county election administrators.	1	But I know I've called points of order more often than that.
2	Q. But voter registration cards don't indicate race, do	2	Q. So you called a point of order on a bill on this
3	they?	3	Republican from New Braunfels on his bill?
4	A. I think that there is an option on there if you want	4	A. Right.
5	to put what race you are, but it's optional. I don't think	5	Q. And you called a point of order because he had
6	that you have to.	6	prevented one of your bills from coming out of his committee?
7	Q. Okay. So based on registration voter registration	7	A. Right.
8	records alone, that might not allow the secretary to determine	8	Q. Do you remember what the bill was?
9	the race of every voter who was not able to vote?	9	A. I say it was from coming out of my committee. It
10	A. No. No. And you may have a voter that they may have	10	was he had prevented a bill that I had from going under the
11	a Hispanic surname, but they may be married to someone that's	11	local and consent calendar. The bill passed it passed like
12	Hispanic. So	12	eight to one, but it got put on the general calendar, which
13	Q. Have you talked about this lawsuit with anybody other	13	means that it probably died.
14	than, obviously, your lawyers or the Department of Justice?	14	Q. Do you remember what that representative's bill was
15	A. If I have, it's just been in kind of, you know,	15	that you called a point of order on?
16	like like I stated earlier with like family or friends	16	A. I don't remember specifically. It was a local
17	saying, hey, I'm a plaintiff in this lawsuit. I think it's	17	government bill.
18	been in the newspaper that I'm a plaintiff in the lawsuit,	18	Q. When are points of order used in a Legislative
19	so but, yeah but as far as like, you know, declarations	19	Session?
20	or anything specific, no.	20	A. Points of order are used in a Legislative Session
21	Q. You haven't discussed this lawsuit with any of the	21	when another member doesn't agree with the bill. And so, you
22	other parties?	22	know, they scrub the bill or their staff scrubs the bill to see
23	A. I don't believe so. I know if I have, it's just been	23	if there are any issues within it, and they call a point of
24	in passing, but I don't believe so, though.	24	order.
25	Q. I'm going to move to a different area.	25	Q. So it's done to is it accurate to say that points
	86		88
1	Have you ever called point of order on a bill.	1	of order are called to prevent a specific bill from going
2	A. Yes, I have.	2	forward?
3	Q. Do you recall do you recall when you have done	3	A. Yes.
4	that?	4	Q. Did you call a point of order on the Voter ID bill,
5	A. I don't remember every time that I've done it, but,	5	on SB14?
6	yeah I mean, but there's one time in specifically that I	6	A. I do not recall.
7	remember, but I can't remember every time that I've done	7	Q. You don't recall whether you did or not or
8	that.	8	A. Correct, I do not.
9	Q. What's the specific time you remember?	9	Q. If there had been a sustainable point of order on
10	A. There was a Republican from that represented New	10	SB14, is it safe to assume that it would have been called by
11	Braunfels, and they had prevented a fairly, you know, innocuous	11	somebody who opposed the bill?
12	bill that I had from coming out of their committee, and they	12	A. Yes.
13	did it just because I was a Democrat, and based on the	13	Q. And SB14 was sent back to the committee in the House
14	conversations that I had with other people that was Republicans	14	based on procedural defects; isn't that right?
15	and Democrats on the committee. And they did it for the	15	A. That is I don't remember exactly why, but I do
16	chairman of the committee who was a Republican, and it was	16	remember that there was a point of order on it that was sent
17	just it wasn't like I was asking them to, you know, let some	17	back.
18	major, you know, liberal piece of legislation out. I mean, it	18	Q. And it got sent back
19	was a fairly and so and he had a point of order that the	19	A. Right.
20	parliamentarian could absolutely not overrule. I mean, it was	20	Q on a point of order?
21	just it was very black and white, and they could not	21	A. Right.
22	overrule my point of order, and so that killed his bill. And I	22	Q. And whatever the defect was, did that get remedied
23	remember it specifically because some people from New Braunfels	23	out for the point of order was called?
24	called the office and asking did I have anything against New	24	A. It must have because the bill end up passing.
25	Braunfels. And so that's why I specifically remember that one.	25	Q. Is a point is point of order, is that part of the



	89		91
1	House rules?	1	Q. So you're not aware that there is a provision for
2	A. Yes.	2	chubbing in the House rules?
3	Q. So calling a point of order is a way to use the House	3	A. No.
4	rules to stop a bill or at least slow it down, right?	4	Q. Did you engage in any chubbing in the 2009 Session of
5	A. Right.	5	the Legislature?
6	Q. And there are other House rules that can be used to	6	A. I do not recall, but yeah. I do not recall if I
7	expedite a bill, right?	7	did or not.
8	A. Yes.	8	Q. Do you recall that there was any chubbing done in the
9	Q. Like, for instance, five-day posting rule?	9	House in 2009?
10	A. Suspend the rule, absolutely.	10	A. I would say that there is chubbing that takes place
11	Q. What is chubbing?	11	on both sides every Session, particularly towards the end of
12	A. Chubbing is a sort of a I would describe it as	12	the Session. So if you told me that someone did, it would
13	sort of a an informal term that is used to when members	13	not it wouldn't surprise me. I wouldn't be startled.
14	go to the back mic and they ask the author of the bill lots of	14	Q. Do you recall that there was chubbing in relation to
15	questions, or if a bill, particular lots of questions, to	15	the Voter ID bill, SB362 in 2009?
16	prevent a bill that is far back in the general calendar from	16	A. I do not recall.
17	from taking place.	17	Q. Do you believe that chubbing is a legitimate maneuver
18	Q. So in chubbing, a so when a bill is chubbed, does	18	to kill or slow down a bill?
19	that mean that questions are asked about different bills?	19	A. Yes.
20	A. Correct.	20	Q. There was an amendment to the House rules in 2011
21	Q. And is the idea is the idea to talk about bills	21	there was an amendment in 2011 to the House rules to limit the
22	that are in front of a bill and kind of order of business in	22	practice of chubbing; is that right?
23	order to just prevent that bill from coming up?	23	A. I do not recall.
24	A. Right. Right. Exactly.	24	Q. Would you have any reason to dispute that there was a
25	Q. Is that usual I mean, to the extent that there is	25	rule change in 2011 to limit chubbing?
	90		92
1	any usual use of chubbing, is it usually done on bills that	1	A. No, I would not.
2	might not otherwise get a lot of debate?	2	Q. But you do not recall a specific amendment to the
3	A. That yes and no.	3	rules?
4	Q. And let me as soon as I asked the question, I	4	A. No, I do not.
5	realized it wasn't very clear.	5	Q. Have you ever amended a piece of legislation that was
6	In chubbing when members go to the back mic and	6	under consideration in the House?
7	ask questions about bills that are in front of	7	A. Yes, I have.
8	A. Right.	8	Q. What's the vote count that's required to amend a bill
9	Q of the line, does it matter what does it matter	9	before the full House on second reading?
10	what those bills are?	10	A. A majority.
11	A. No, it doesn't matter what the bills are. It does	11	Q. A simple majority on second reading?
12	not	12	A. Right.
13	Q. So you just is the idea chubbing	13	Q. Is that true for both House bills and Senate bills
14	A. It could be a very serious bill, or it could be a	14	there on second reading?
15	bill that would normally just pass out, but, yeah.	15	A. For Senate bills I believe so on Senate bills. I
16	Q. But the idea is just to talk about whatever is coming	16	would need to check to be certain on that, but I believe so.
17	up	17	Q. So it's your understanding that to amend a Senate
18	A. Right.	18	bill on the House floor, it just requires a simple majority to
19	Q just to	19	amend it?
20	A. Right.	20	A. I would need to go back I would need to go and
21	Q to eat up the clock?	21	check on that on the Senate to be for sure. There's
22	A. Right. It's the House version of the filibuster.	22	there was one controversy. We had a home owner's association
23		1 00	that and it was a County bill and I sank assessed as the
23	Q. Where is the rule regarding chubbing in the House	23	that and it was a Senate bill, and I can't remember. I'm
24	Q. Where is the rule regarding chubbing in the House rules?	24	just I'm just temporarily at a loss on the Senate bills.



	93		95
1	consideration in the House?	1	five-day posting rule, seven days would be more than the
2	A. I don't I do not recall.	2	required notice, right?
3	Q. Are you familiar at all with the Senate rules?	3	A. Right.
4	A. No.	4	Q. Is it unusual to provide more than the required
5	Q. Do you know whether a vote in the Senate to concur or	5	notice for a committee hearing in the House?
6	got to conference on a bill is decided by a simple majority?	6	A. Is it unusual to provide more?
7	A. I'm not sure.	7	Q. More than the required notice?
8	Q. Do you recall in the 2011 Legislature, do you	8	A. I couldn't say whether it's unusual or not. The only
9	recall how many days past between the day SB14 was referred to	9	time that people really notice is when if a rule was
10	committee and the date of the committee hearing?	10	suspended.
11	MR. DUNN: Do you know which committee	11	Q. And you were a member of the select committee on
12	conference or	12	voter identification and voter fraud in 2011, weren't you?
13	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Oh, this would be this would	13	A. That is correct.
14	have been the select not the conference committee. Do you	14	Q. Were you the vice chair of that committee?
15	recall how many days passed between the day the bill was	15	A. That is correct.
16	referred to committee and the date of the committee hearing?	16	Q. And so you attended the committee hearing the
17	A. I do not.	17	select committee's hearing of SB14?
18	Q. If I represented to you that SB14 was referred to the	18	A. Yes, absolutely I did.
19	select committee on February 9th, 2011, does that refresh your	19	Q. How long did that committee hearing last?
20	memory?	20	A. I want to say it lasted two days.
21	A. Not really, it does not refresh my memory. I do	21	Q. Okay. Is that more than is that more than the
22	remember that it that it happened early on in the months.	22	average committee meeting?
23	The House members was both Republican and Democrat where that	23	A. Yes.
24	he wanted to make sure that he had it done quickly so that	24	Q. Is there kind of a ballpark in your mind range of how
25	the you know, so the conservatives weren't mad at the	25	long a typical committee hearing lasts?
	94		96
1	speaker.	1	A. No, it just depends on the bill.
2	Q. As you sit here, would you have any reason to dispute	2	Q. But two days is longer than average?
3	that the bill that SB14 was referred to committee on	3	A. Two days is longer than average for a controversial
4	February 9th, 2011?	4	bill, not necessarily.
5	A. No, I would not have any reason to dispute that.	5	Q. But compared to
6	Q. Do you recall that the hearing on SB14 in the	6	A. But compared to, yeah if you're just passing a bill
7	committee was posted on February 22nd, 2011?	7	to, you know, allow cities to build spray parks, then, yeah,
8	A. No, I don't have any reason to dispute that.	8	you know, that's going to pass out in the committee really
9	Q. And if I represented to you that the hearing was	9	quickly. But, yeah, if it's really controversial, a bill in
10	the hearing on SB14 in the committee was held on March 1st,	10	public health or state affairs, you know, sometimes that
11	2011, would you have any reason to dispute that?	11	will it'll go into the next day if it's a really
12	A. No.	12	controversial bill.
13	Q. So based on that, would you have any reason to	13	Q. Do you recall how much time passed between the time
14	dispute that there was seven days that passed between the date	14	of the select committee's hearing of SB14 and the floor debate
15	the hearing was posted and the date that the hearing was held?	15	in the House on SB14?
16	A. No, I would have no reason to dispute that.	16	A. I do not recall.
17	Q. What's the what's the normal rule for how long a	17	Q. If I represented to you that it was two weeks, would
18	hearing has to be announced before it's held in the House?	18	that refresh your memory?
19	A. There is a what is it? A 48-hour layout rule	19	A. It would not refresh my memory, but considering that
20	or I can't remember the time period exactly. But it's I	20	I remember that he called the bill pretty early on during
21	want to say it's 48 hours.	21	Session, I would say that that that would yeah, that
22	Q. Okay. Is there a is there a five-day posting	22	wouldn't surprise me.
23	rule?	23	 Q. Do you believe that members of the public were given
		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
24 25	A. I believe so. I think that's right, yeah. Q. And so whether it's a 48-hour layout rule or a	24 25	adequate time to participate in the Voter ID hearing in the House?



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	97		99
1	A. Now, I do not know that.	1	Q. Have you seen any are you familiar with polling
2	Q. Do you believe that the public was given adequate	2	about polling of Texans to determine support for Photo Voter
3	notice of the committee hearing on SB14 in the House?	3	ID requirements?
4	A. I do not know.	4	A. Yes, I have.
5	Q. Do you believe the public was given adequate notice	5	Q. Do you recall specific polls you've seen?
6	of the floor debate on SB14 in the House?	6	A. I don't recall specific polls that I've seen, but I
7	A. I would need I would need to go back and check.	7	know that during the Voter ID debate, that those particular
8	Q. If there were if there were two weeks between the	8	polls were often cited.
9	committee vote and the floor debate, would that be adequate	9	Q. Do you recall what the polls showed?
10	notice to the public about the floor debate?	10	A. The polls showed that that there was support for
11	A. I would say, yes.	11	Voter ID. But, of course, with the way that the polls were
12	Q. And if there were seven if the committee hearing	12	worded, I think that would be the reason why you would see the
13	were posted seven days before it was held, would that provide	13	results the way they were. I think that if I were to conduct
14	adequate notice to the public about the committee hearing?	14	the poll and I worded it the way that I wanted, I think that I
15	A. I would say, yes. It would still be tough to get	15	probably could have gotten a little bit different results.
16	people to come in on a weekday or something like that to	16	Q. Do you recall any of the specific wording in the
17	testify on a bill, but I would say but generally speaking,	17	polls that were discussed in the legislative debate on SB14?
18	yes.	18	A. I don't remember anything specifically, but I do know
19	Q. Would you agree that representatives to the Texas	19	they were cited.
20	House have a duty to represent their constituents?	20	Q. How would you if you were to conduct a poll on
21	A. Yes.	21	you know, of Texans on support for Photo Voter ID, how would
22	Q. Would you agree that an elected official's most	22	you phrase the question?
23	important duty is to represent his or her constituents?	23	A. I would say do you favor a Voter ID bill that puts
24	A. Yes.	24	a has to proof has to put a burden on the voter to prove
25	Q. And would you agree that part of the duty of an	25	who they were and may have a discriminatory effect on certain
	98		100
1	elected official in representing his or her constituents is to	1	voters, would you still be in favor of it. I would ask
2	enact policies that his or her constituents favor?	2	something along on those lines instead of are you for a Photo
3	A. Yes.	3	ID bill. I wouldn't just ask that way. I would like, you
4	Q. Would you agree that there's nothing wrong when a	4	know, ask based on what I believe, you know, the bill does.
5	representative votes for a policy that's favored by his	5	MR. FREDERICK: Would you please mark this as
6	constituents?	6	Exhibit 2.
7	A. I mean, it depends. I mean, if they whether or	7	(Deposition Exhibit No. 2 was marked.)
8	not they believe that that's the right policy. But generally	8	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) So the court reporter has just
9	speaking, I would say I would agree with that.	9	handed you a document that's been marked Deposition Exhibit 2.
10	Q. So as long as fair enough.	10	A. Yes.
11	As long as a representative believes that it's	11	Q. Are you familiar with this document?
12	good policy	12	A. No, I'm not familiar with this document.
13	A. Right.	13	Q. What does this document appear to be?
14	Q there's nothing wrong with voting for a policy	14	A. It is a it looks like it's a poll. It looks like
15	that's favored by one's constituents?	15	it's a survey.
16	A. Right.	16	Q. And it's a survey or a poll conducted by Lighthouse
17	Q. And generally speaking, it's politically rationale	17	Opinion Polling; is that right?
18	for an elected official to vote for policies that his	18	A. That would be correct.
19	constituents with favor?	19	Q. Have you seen this poll before?
20	A. Right.	20	A. I have not seen this particular poll before. O. Have you heard this poll mentioned before?
22	Q. Do you have any basis to dispute that Photo Voter ID for voting is supported by a majority of voters in Texas?	22	Q. Have you heard this poll mentioned before? A. I do not believe so.
23	A. The majority of voters in Texas?	23	Q. Okay. If you will turn the pages are not marked,
24	Q. Voters in Texas.	24	but if you'll turn to the third page of the exhibit.
25	A. That would not surprise me.	25	A. (Witness complies.)
23	7. That would not surprise IIIe.		7 (Tritiless compiles.)



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	101		103
1	Q. Down at the bottom, it says Photo Voter ID	1	favor of a Photo Voter ID requirement would be acting in
2	Requirement, do you see that?	2	politically rationale manner if he or she supported a bill that
3	A. Yes.	3	supported a bill that required Photo ID to vote, right?
4	Q. And the question is, Do you favor or oppose requiring	4	A. No, not necessarily. Because of the way the question
5	a valid Photo ID before a person is allowed to vote; is that	5	is worded, it doesn't tell the entire story.
6	right?	6	Q. Oh, sure, yeah, I should have been clear.
7	A. Yes.	7	A. Right.
8	Q. And this poll shows that 75 percent of Democrats	8	Q. I'm not
9	favor or responded that they favored such a requirement; is	9	A. Right.
10	that right?	10	Q. I'm talking about the poll anymore.
11	A. Yes.	11	A. Oh, okay.
12	Q. And 94 percent of Republicans favored the	12	Q. Just generally speaking, if a representative knew
13	requirement?	13	from whatever source that his or her constituents favored the
14	A. Yes.	14	Voter ID, then it would be politically rationale for that
15	Q. And then over on to the right where it says,	15	representative to vote for a Photo ID bill?
16	Favor, it shows 80 it says, White, and 86 percent favor; is	16	A. Unless they thought there was some sort of
17	that right?	17	discrimination that was taking place, then it wouldn't be
18	A. Yes.	18	rationale.
19	Q. And then it says, Black, and 82 percent favor; is	19	Q. Fair enough.
20	that right?	20	So if a representative knew that his
21	A. Yes.	21	constituents were strongly in favor of a Photo ID bill and the
22	Q. And then it says, Hispanic, and then 83 percent	22	representative also did not believe that it would have any
23	favor; is that right?	23	discriminatory affect on minority voters, then it would be
24	A. Yes. Yes.	24	rationale for that representative to vote on the Photo ID
25	Q. So at least based on this poll, this would indicate	25	bill.
	102		104
1	that a pretty overwhelming majority of Texans the Texas	1	A. Yes.
2	voters favor a Photo Voter ID requirement; is that right?	2	Q. Okay. And under those circumstances, it would be not
3	A. I would say based on this particular poll, yes.	3	racially discriminatory for that representative to vote for a
4	Q. Sure. And this poll shows that Texas voters	4	Photo ID bill; is that right?
5	overwhelmingly favor a valid Photo ID requirement to vote	5	A. If it were based on those circumstances alone, that
6	regardless of political affiliation; is that right?	6	would be correct.
7	A. Yes.	7	Q. Have you ever decided to introduce or carry a bill
8	Q. And this poll also shows that Texas voters	8	because a constituent asked you to do so?
9	overwhelmingly favor a valid Photo ID requirement for voting	9	A. Oh, yeah, I would say that I listen to what my
10	regardless of race or ethnicity; is that right?	10	constituents wanted and base my bill the bills that I file
11	A. Yes.	11	heavily weigh on what they say.
12	Q. Are you familiar with any other specific polls of	12	Q. When constituents either asked you to introduce a
13	Texas voters about Photo ID requirements?	13	bill or indicate that they really favor a particular bill, do
14	A. I cannot think of any specifically, but I do know	14	you undertake any kind of factual or empirical analysis to
15	that there are other polls out there and that I think have been	15	determine if there's a need for that bill?
16	on various, you know, Web sites and things like that that	16	A. Yes. I would definitely, you know, seek out the
17	legislators would normally read.	17	opinions of others, do research and study, you know, get as
18	Q. Based on this poll that we're looking at in Exhibit	18	many, you know, documents that I could find, seeing this is
19	2, would it be reasonable for a legislator to conclude based on	19	really a problem or is this something that just one particular
20	that poll that most Texans favored Photo ID requirement for	20	constituent has an issue with. Absolutely.
21	voting?	21	Q. Can you recall any specific bill where you undertook
22	A. Yeah, I think based on the way that it's written, I	22	a factual or empirical analysis to determine that there was a
23	would say that, yes. Based on the way the polling question was	23	need for that bill?
24	asked.	24	A. Yeah, I would say that most of the bills that I file,
25	Q. And so a representative whose constituents were in	25	that I would look to see whether or not it's really necessary



2.4

before I filed them and do some sort of an analysis.

- Q. Can you think of any specific bill where you've conducted a factual analysis to determine if the bill was necessary?
- A. I would say that just about every bill that I file, if there's some sort -- there's some sort of an analysis done.

 To -- you know, to what extent the analysis -- what you consider an analysis is, you know, obviously -- you know, I don't -- I don't go and pay an expensive polling company to -- you know, to come in and do research in my district every time I file a bill, but I do definitely -- I take lots of different things into consideration.
- Q. Can you describe generally what the typical analysis is that you undertake to determine whether a bill is necessary or not?
- A. I would say from town hall meetings in your district, from different resources that you read. Like if you hear that -- if your constituent is telling you that health care is an issue, then you may, you know, like find out like what's going on in other state legislatures around the country on how to address certain issues pertaining to health care. And so you may do -- you may get the idea from your constituents, but you may get further details on how to craft the bill, you know, based on, you know, other things that you read in journals or other periodicals.

organization. Like there are other -- you know, like the different Legislative Think Tanks, talk with them to determine whether or not, you know, this is reasonable or this particular idea is even feasible and whether or not it's going to work, whether or not there is a fiscal impact. You know, all sorts of different things. You know, your constituents may want something that there's going to be a huge fiscal impact, and so you wouldn't necessarily, you know, advance something that would cost the state lots of money that the state doesn't have

studying that can be done through the House research

- Q. Right. So if your constituents wanted another international airport right in the middle of Fort Worth --
 - A. Right. Exactly.

the money to pay for.

- Q. -- you might have to look at --
 - A. Right. Right. Exactly.
 - Q. Are there specific think tanks or research organizations other than the House research organization that you have consulted about bills or about potential bills?
 - A. Yeah, absolutely.
 - Q. What -- can you tell me what some of those are?
 - A. Center for Public Policy Priorities, the Texas State Teacher's Association, the NAACP. Oh, God, man, I mean, lots of different organizations. Yeah, absolutely.
 - Q. Kind of depends on the bill, I guess?

- Q. And how would looking at what other state legislatures are doing, how would that tell you whether the legislation is necessary or not?
- A. I would -- I would -- I wouldn't base that on what the state legislature is doing. I would base that more on the side where I would be listening to what my constituents are saving.
- Q. If -- let me ask you this. If your constituents are telling you that there is a need for a specific piece of legislation, would that be enough for you to conclude that there is a need for that legislation?
- A. Not necessarily. Because sometimes there will be something that you think is not right or something that you think is wrong, and so you wouldn't necessarily want to advance something that you thought was wrong, you know, just because a lot of people are asking you to do it. I mean, sometimes you need to, you know, sit down and show people that, no, here's what would happen if we were to ask for A, B and C, and so we may want to think twice before we ask for A, B and C.
- Q. So other than what you learn in town hall meetings or what other state legislatures are doing, what would you do when you thought there was more work to be done? What would you do to figure out if there was really a need for legislation that your constituents wanted?
 - A. There would be, you know, lots of other, you know,

1 A. Right, Right, exactly.

- Q. Can you -- can you identify or remember a specific bill that your constituents favored or asked you to introduce that you conducted extra research to make sure it was necessary?
 - A. I can't think of anything specific right off the top of my head, but I'm certain that, yes, absolutely I have.
 - Q. Can you think of any specific bills where your constituents really favored something and you didn't conduct more -- you know, other research to determine if it was necessary?
 - A. I can't think of anything off the top of my head right now.
 - Q. Have you ever -- to the extent you can recall, have you commissioned any kind of survey or poll to determine whether a bill was necessary?
 - A. I've done very informal surveys like on my newsletters, like the state newsletters, asking people, you know, certain questions. Do you favor this? Do you favor that? Please send it back if you do. Obviously that's not the most accurate way to get a reading of something. Obviously you'd want to do, you know, something that's a little bit more scientific. But I have done, you know, more informal things like that where I have asked people to reply back to a newsletter that I sent out, you know, asking them, you know, do



	109		111
1	they favor A, B or C.	1	posting rule in the House?
2	Q. Who gets your newsletters?	2	A. Yes.
3	A. The constituents that I represent.	3	Q. Have you ever had a bill set for hearing after the
4	Q. And so something like the poll that we've got marked	4	five-day posting rule was suspended that you can recall?
5	as Exhibit 2, that would be	5	A. Not that I can recall off the top of my head, no.
6	A. Yes.	6	Q. Is it your belief that you've never set a bill for
7	Q. It's fair to say that that's kind of the formal end,	7	hearing after suspending the five-day posting rule?
8	you know, of investigation about a bill?	8	A. I would need to go back and check the House journal.
9	A. Not necessarily. You still want to talk to other	9	I'm just not I just can't answer that to be certain.
10	members. Like you may want to talk to a member that has	10	Q. So right now based on just your recollection, you
11	expertise in a certain area. Like if I was going to file a	11	can't
12	bill on education, then you could talk to Scott Hoppler after	12	A. Yeah.
13	you've, you know, gotten everything else from, you know, Texas	13	Q say for sure whether you have or have not set a
14	State Teacher's Association. You know, or LULAC or NAACP on	14	A. No.
15	anything that deals with, you know, on education. Maybe you	15	Q bill for hearing after the
16	would go to Scott then to say, Scott, here's the idea that they	16	A. No, I have no recollection.
17	-	17	Q after the dive-day posting rule was suspended?
18	brought to me. What do you think about it? So, you know,	18	A. I have no recollection.
19	maybe you'll talk to other legislators that have specific	19	
	expertise in a certain area.	20	Can we go off the record real quick so I can run
20	Q. Have you ever commissioned any kind of academic study		to the restroom?
21	to determine whether a particular bill was necessary?	21	Q. Oh, of course, yeah.
22	A. No.	22	(Break was taken at 12:14 p.m. to 12:21 p.m.)
23	Q. Have you ever commissioned a formal poll to determine	23	(Deposition Exhibit No. 3 was marked.)
24	whether a specific bill was necessary?	24	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Okay. The court reporter has
25	A. No. A formal poll, you mean like a	25	handed you what's been marked as Deposition Exhibit 3. Can you
	110		112
1	Q. (Indicates.)	1	take a moment to look at this, and can you identify this
2	A. No.	2	document for the record.
3	Q. So you've never commissioned a formal poll such as	3	A. Oh, Twitter.
4	the one we've got as Exhibit 2	4	Q. You may have to open it up to see.
5	A. Right.	5	A. Yes.
6	Q to determine whether a bill is necessary?	6	Q. Does this appear to be your Twitter account
7	A. That would be correct.	7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Are you aware whether or not there's a mechanism in	8	Q or a printout of your Twitter account?
9	the House rules to waive certain procedural requirements to	9	A. Yes.
10	expedite a bill's	10	Q. If you would, turn to with me to Page 27.
11	A. Yes.	11	A. Okay.
12	THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. He cut your last word	12	Q. And if you look down, it's the it's by the second
13	off. To expedite a bill's	13	to last entry down there. It says, I will also serve as vice
14	THE WITNESS: I think I said "process."	14	chair of a select committee that will look into the fictitious
15	MR. DUNN: Procedural requirements is what I	15	charges of voter fraud; is that accurate?
16	remember.	16	A. Yes. Yes.
17	MR. FREDERICK: Okay. At the end?	17	Q. And you typed that? You wrote that?
18	MR. DUNN: Yes, sir.	18	A. Yes.
19	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Let me I'll ask it again.	19	Q. And it looks like
20	Are you aware whether the House rules provide a	20	Well, if I didn't write it, somebody from my staff
21	mechanism to waive certain procedural requirements in order to	21	did.
22	expedite a bill's progress through the Legislature?	22	Q. Okay.
23	A. There are rules to expedite bills through the regular	23	A. Or I would have authorized it, yeah.
24	House rules, absolutely.	24	Q. And it shows that this was this statement was made
25	Q. And is one example of that waiving the five-day	25	on February 15th, 2011; is that right?



113 115 1 A. Yes. voter fraud that I had ever heard of had been fictitious. They 2 had all been sort of either been rumored, innuendo or totally 2 Q. At the time this statement was made, February 15th, 3 2011, had the select committee heard any testimony on SB14? 3 completely misunderstandings. 4 A. I do not recall. This sounds like, by the way the 4 Q. Okay. Now, you the mentioned the scope of the 5 5 sentence is written, that, no. committee. So SB14 was -- the purpose of SB14 was to address a 6 Q. Okay. And to the best of your knowledge, at the time specific type of voter fraud, right? 7 7 this statement was made, had the select committee received A. Yes. 8 any -- any kind of evidence on SB14? 8 Q. And the purpose was to address in-person voter fraud, 9 9 riaht? 10 Q. But in this statement, you characterize charges of 10 A. Right. 11 voter fraud as fictitious --11 Q. As opposed to say mail-in ballot fraud? 12 A. Yes. 12 13 Q. -- is that right? 13 Q. Is it your contention that there is no in-person 14 Had you already made up your mind at this point 14 voter fraud in Texas? 15 that there was no voter fraud in Texas? 15 A. I don't believe that there is in-person voter fraud 16 16 A. I was basing this up on my time in the Legislature going on in Texas because I've not seen any evidence of 17 since 2005 when, you know, year after year, committee hearing 17 in-person voter fraud in Texas. 18 after committee hearing, we were -- we've asked the Attorney 18 Q. Are you able to swear under oath today that there is 19 19 General's office, we asked the chairman of the committee, no such thing as in-person voter fraud in Texas? 20 20 whether it was Leo Berman or whomever, the different groups A. I cannot swear under oath that I know anything 100 21 21 that came to testify on behalf of the Voter ID bill to show percent certain, but based on the evidence that I've seen and 22 evidence of voter fraud, and they never did. 22 been presented to me, it's not a problem in the State of Texas. 23 23 Q. So is it your contention that there is no voter fraud Q. What kind of evidence would it take to change your 24 24 in the State of Texas? mind to make you think that there is a problem with in-person 25 A. My contention is that I do not know of any voter 25 voter fraud in Texas? 114 116 fraud in the State of Texas, and I have never been shown 1 A. If there was a fail-safe -- like, for instance, one anything over all these years to prove there was any voter 2 2 thing if there was like a fail-safe affidavit like the 3 fraud in the State of Texas. 3 amendment that I had and everyone that signed those fail-safe 4 affidavits around the state, if they were examined thoroughly Q. Any voter fraud at all? 4 5 MR. DUNN: Are you talking about any voter fraud 5 and you could show that there was, you know, people that were 6 6 committing voter impersonation, then I would believe that there or in-person voter fraud? 7 MR. FREDERICK: Right now I'm talking about any 7 was a problem with voter fraud in the state. 8 voter fraud. 8 Q. So if there were one conviction of somebody for voter 9 9 MR. DUNN: Okay. impersonation fraud, would that be enough to make you believe 10 Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) And just to be clear, referring 10 that there was potentially a problem with voter fraud in 11 back to the statement in Exhibit 3, I believe it says, 11 Texas? 12 Fictitious charges of voter fraud. So right now I'm just 12 A. If there was one? No, not if there was one person. 13 talking about any voter fraud. 13 Q. How many --14 A Right 14 A. I mean, I can't think of any -- I can't think of

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fraud in the State of Texas?

Q. Is it your contention that there's not any voter

this particular committee, this vice -- as this select

A. No, I'm not going to say that there's not any voter

committee was specifically designed to only pass out the

voter -- the Photo ID bill. And so based on my previous

experience in the Legislature and after going to committee

specific committee was asked to look into, I have never seen

any -- any charges of voter fraud. And the only charges of

hearing after committee hearing, I would say that for this

fraud in Texas. I've not seen any evidence of -- well, because

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any -- for my entire time in the Texas Legislature and just

time to where we passed any sort of a bill based on one

individual did ever. It's just hard for me to -- I can't think

Q. All right. How many convictions of in-person voter

fraud would it take to make you believe that there was some

A. I would think that there would need to be like a --

clearly a problem. Like there would need to be clear

particular occurrence or incident or something that an

problem with in-person voter fraud in Texas?

studying, you know, public policy, I mean, I cannot think of a

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- 1 documentation that there is a wide -- that there is widespread, 2 you know, voter fraud going on. Those are certainly the 3 accusations that have been made, is that there's widespread 4 voter fraud in the State of Texas. When people come and 5 testify, when these various conservative groups come before, 6 whether it's elections committee or whether it's this special 7 select committee that I was on, it was always -- they always 8 said that there's widespread voter fraud going on, and I just 9 never saw any evidence of it. And I think that if there was 10 evidence of it, then, yeah, of course, we all want something to 11 be done -- we don't want to be unfairly. We want something to 12 be done.
 - Q. It's your understanding that in-person voter fraud would be more difficult to detect than mail-in voter fraud under the current system?
 - A. Which one would be more to difficult detect under the current system?
 - Q. (Shakes head up and down.)

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- A. It's hard for me to say certainly which one would be harder to detect. I mean, there are -- people could make points on both -- for both on why, you know, one may be worse than the other. So I just -- it would be hard for me to say which one is worse than one or the other.
- Q. Do you believe that there's some problem with mail-in ballot fraud in Texas?

A. I -- I've -- and I've heard in certain areas that

easy and convenient way of voting. At least that's my -that's my personal experience and just from talking with different people and talking with senior citizens.

Q. Do you believe there is a legitimate concern in Texas about mail-in ballot fraud?

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- A. No, I don't think there's a legitimate concern. I think there is a legitimate concern for any -- there's a potential for anything to go bad. But I don't think that -that -- currently speaking, I don't think that there is that big of an issue.
- Q. Would you have any specific reason to disagree with another legislator maybe in a different part of the state who, based on his or her own experience, thought that there was a problem with mail-in ballot fraud?
 - A. No.
- Q. Would you have any reason to disagree with a legislator from another part of the state who, based on his or her experience, thought that there was a legitimate concern about in-person voter fraud?
- A. I would want to see, you know, what sort of evidence that they would prevent.
- Q. What sort of evidence have you seen of mail-in ballot fraud?
- A. I've not seen any evidence of mail-in ballot fraud. Just I've only heard, you know -- you know, various stories

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- there have been some issues with it. But I would say that generally speaking, that most people really see it as a convenient way of voting. I know that when I went door-to-door just, you know, these last couple of weeks of early voting, you know, just a few weeks ago here, that the elderly people that for whatever reason had misplaced their ballots and couldn't find them, that they really wanted to vote by mail, and they
- saw it as a convenience. But certainly that there is -- you know, like anything else, if there's any sort of abuses going on, it needs to, you know, be rooted out.
- Q. Do you believe that there is abuse of mail-in balloting that happens in Texas? A. I would -- I do not have any personal recollection of
- it, so I wouldn't be able to say certain if that is the case. But I don't -- I don't think that has been an issue here, I can say that.
 - Q. When you say "here" --
- A. In Fort Worth.
- Q. Have you seen any evidence as a legislator that there is mail-in ballot fraud going on in Texas?
- A. There have been a couple of articles, you know, in the paper about some problems with mail-in ballots. But still, though, I would say, you know, 95 percent of the time, most people that mail in their ballots, they see it as a -- as an

about it being an issue in other -- in parts of the states outside of North Texas. But I've not -- you know, me

specifically, I don't know of any issues.

- Q. But based on the stories you've heard, you think that if someone from maybe another part of the state thought there was mail-in ballot fraud going on, you wouldn't have any reason to disagree with them, right?
 - A. Not necessarily.
- Q. But you're not aware of any specific evidence of mail-in ballot fraud?
 - A. No.
- Q. And you're not aware of any actual convictions for mail-in ballot fraud, right?
- A It seem -- there does seems like there's someone who's been convicted for it before. It seems like I do vaguely remember that.
- Q. Is that enough to -- is that enough to make you think that there's a legitimate concern in Texas about mail-in ballot fraud?
 - A. Not one person, no. I would say.
- Q. Do you believe there's a legitimate concern in Texas about mail-in ballot fraud based on what you -- what you know?
- A. No. I would say, no. I would say that there may have been areas in the state where there have been some problems, but overall most people like it, especially now where



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- 1 most of the people that are 65 or older. They can read, write.
- You know, they're from the, you know, baby boom generation, the
- 3 people that are getting older now. And, you know, obviously
- 4 with previous generations where people, you know, necessarily
- 5 didn't have as much formal education and people would stop
- going to school 7th, 8th grade, what have to go work in the
- 7 farmer -- in the farms and fields and things like that. When
- 8 those people became older, then there could be some issues.
- 9 But I think that overall, most of the people that I talk to,
- they love it. They absolutely love it. It's just not -- just hadn't really been an issue.

- Q. You're not aware of any specific instance where somebody has been convicted of mail-in ballot fraud; is that right?
- A. I do -- I do vaguely remember some people that have been in trouble for it or reading some articles in the paper
- Q. So you've read some articles about people being in trouble for mail-in ballot fraud
 - Do you know if those people were convicted?
- A. I don't remember if anybody was specifically convicted.
- Q. Do you know if any of those people were indicted?
- A. I do -- it does seem like I remember some minorities being indicted for vote-by-mail problems. Because I think that

and he was a resident alien that he could vote. And so they ended up -- he didn't cast a fraudulent ballot, but he had an ID. It wasn't a case of voter impersonation. It was just a case where he had mistaken -- and he wanted to vote straight Republican, my understanding. So --

Q. But you're aware of one in-person ballot fraud case in Houston, and then there's one case of in-person voter fraud in Fort Worth.

Are you aware of any other stories about in-person voter fraud in Texas?

- A. No, those are the only two that I can think of.
- Q. And then remind me, the mail-in ballot fraud. You said you heard stories of mail-in ballot fraud. Can you remind me what those are?
- A. There was the case of a lady in Texarkana, and I know that there was a lady here in my district who -- who ended up -- it's sadly, still in a nursing home because she was -- some people came to visit her house, and she was in the shower and it scared her. And she ended having medical issues and things like that, and I know that someone had accused her of voter fraud and she hadn't committed it. And so I know that there were like several minorities that were, you know, targeted by the AG's office for vote-by-mail fraud, but I don't know -- I don't think that anyone was ever convicted.
 - Q. Was there a conviction in the Texarkana case?

- was one of the issues that we raised specifically, was that it seems like the people that were -- that seemed to be targeted were minority.
- Q. Are you aware of any newspaper stories or articles about in-person voter fraud?
- Yes. There was an article in the Star-Telegram maybe a month ago.
- Q. And was that the case -- I believe it was a precinct chairman or someone who --
- A. Yes
- Q. It was an instance of alleged in-person voter fraud in Fort Worth?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And there was actually an indictment in that case: is that right?
 - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. So based on that indictment -- well, are you familiar with any other stories, reports of in-person voter fraud anywhere in Texas?
- A. I can't think of any other ones. That's the only one -- I mean, since we've been studying this, that's the only one. There was another one. There was a gentleman from Houston. It was a white male, and he cast a fraudulent ballot, but he thought that because he was a -- he was not a U.S. citizen, he thought that because -- since he was from Canada

A. I do not remember if there was a conviction in the Texarkana case. I don't know if she -- I don't remember what

- was the ultimate outcome of that case. I don't remember.

 Q. Based on what you know about mail-in ballot fraud, do
- you think it's possible that someone could reasonably believe that there is a potential problem with mail-in ballot fraud in Texas?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And based on what you know about in-person voting fraud, do you believe someone could reasonably think there might be a problem with in-person voter fraud in Texas?
- A. Based on everything that I have seen, I just don't see how anybody can think that that's a legitimate problem. Based on every in-person -- all the evidence that's been presented, like all of the people with such zeal and such, you know, determination to prove that there is in-person voter fraud, impersonation going on, and it just hasn't been proven. I just don't see how it is a real problem in this state. I mean, and you're talking about some people that are just real zealots and they want to show -- they want to be the person that discovers that this is going on, and they just -- and nothing has come of it.
- Q. So you don't think there's a reasonable basis to believe in in-person voter fraud, right?
 - A. Right.



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Q. You do believe there's a basis to believe in mail-in voter fraud, right?

- A. I think that just the idea of someone voting outside of a voting booth could be -- could lead people to think that there could be some concerns just because you're voting outside of a booth. So that -- you know, but when you go and vote someplace and people are going to see your face, people are going to -- you have to sign something. You know, there are penalties. I mean, it's a lot different than when your home becomes your polling place.
- Q. Do poll workers have the authority to arrest people for suspecting in-person voter fraud?
- A. That, I'm not certain. I'm not certain of that. I had a poll worker tell me on election day this past weekend, it was a Republican poll worker that was working over here in southeast Fort Worth, and he told me that he does have the power -- that he does have the power to detain if there were certain activities going on, you know, within 500 feet of the polling.
- Q. Oh, that would be election hearing, too close to the polling place?
 - A. Right. Right. Exactly.
- Q. You don't know of any specific authority to detain somebody who's suspected of not being the person who they say they are?

But I just don't think that it's a -- I mean,

- with a -- I mean, what did we have last time? I don't know
 what our turnout was for this last past primary. But it turned
 out so low, I just don't see -- I just don't see it being a
 problem. I just don't -- I just really haven't seen anything.
 With all the evidence I've seen, it just doesn't seem like it's
 there.
 - Q. You mentioned, in connection with mail-in ballot fraud, that you thought that some of the cases that were prosecuted or pursued were targeting minority voters; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Is it your understanding that prosecuting voter fraud is not the sole responsibility of the State Attorney General? Do you understand that?
 - A. Yeah, I understand what you're asking. I don't know -- I would imagine that local authorities would be able to prosecute also.
 - Q. So it's your understanding -- or you wouldn't have any reason to dispute that say the local D.A. --
 - A. Right.
 - Q. -- would also --
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. -- be able to prosecute voter fraud?
 - A. Absolutely.

- A. I do not know if they have that ability or not.
- Q. Isn't it true under the current system that in order
- for somebody to be caught for voter fraud, somebody would have to recognize them and know that they were not the person they
- to recognize them and know that they were not the person they
- purported to be based on their registration card?
 - A. Yes, I would say that's correct.
 - Q. So it's reasonable to think that in-person voter fraud would be difficult to detect?
 - A. Well, then that's why I did the fail-safe affidavit, but no one wanted to go for it. I thought that that would be an easier way to make it -- you can match up signatures and what have you.
 - Q. But you agree that under the current system, it's difficult to detect in-person voter fraud?
 - A. I mean, it depends on -- on difficult. But I would say that even now if you suspected that someone was cheating or someone was who they weren't, I mean, you can always go and check signatures. There are other, you know, things that you could do. You could keep, you know, records and say, you know, I don't think this person is really this person. Let's go and check this name to see if, you know, Mary Smith really did come and vote. So, I mean, I think that there are certain steps that poll workers could take, you know, right now with extra training or what have you to prevent or detect someone who may

Q. Don't you think -- I mean, based on your own testimony that there was some targeting of minority voters.

Do you think there's a political risk for local prosecutors to prosecute voter fraud?

- A. No.
- Q. Why not?
- A. Because in the county like here where we're at right here, this is a very Republican county, so I mean, they wouldn't be afraid of prosecuting an elderly African American woman that lives in southeast Fort Worth. Or the same thing in Texarkana. You know, I just don't know why -- why would the local D.A. feel there would be any political repercussions for that
- Q. What about in Houston or Dallas, would it be different there?
- A. In Houston, again, I think the D.A. -- isn't the D.A. a Republican there? I'm not sure. But up until 2006, I mean, Dallas had a Republican district attorney.
- Q. Do you think any D.A., even in Fort Worth or anywhere, would want to be accused of targeting minority voters?
- A. I don't think that anybody would want to be accused of targeting minority voters.
- Q. Is it possible that that would be -- well, isn't it also possible, apart from any allegations of racial



commit voter fraud.

129 131 1 discrimination, that prosecuting somebody for fraudulent voting thinks that's a problem, that there should be a hearing in the election committee, and that election committee should listen 2 could be seen as politically biased if, for example, Republican 3 D.A. prosecutes somebody who allegedly voted fraudulently for a to what the local county administrators have to say and what 4 they would need, whether it was extra resources or whether they 5 A. Uh-huh. People could definitely say that that would already have the, you know, equipment available to be able to, 6 be politically biased, but you could say the same thing about, you know, ferret out people that are not, you know, legally 7 you know, the AG's office, too. If it's a Republican registered to vote. 8 prosecuting, you know, all Democrats or all minorities, you 8 Q. I'm going to move to a slightly different area and 9 could definitely make that case. 9 talk about the purpose of SB14. 10 10 Q. And a local D.A. or any D.A. wouldn't want to be A. Okay. 11 accused of political bias or political motivation or 11 Q. Is it your contention that the legislature intended 12 prosecution, would they? 12 to harm African American voters by passing SB14? 13 A. No. I don't think a local D.A. would, or I don't 13 A. I would say that, yes, the intent of SB14 was to harm 14 think anyone would or even someone from Austin. 14 African American and Latino voters. 15 Q. Do you believe that -- is it your understanding that 15 Q. And what is the basis for that contention? 16 there are non-citizens who are registered to vote in Texas. 16 The basis for that contention is several things. 17 A. I do not believe that there are non-citizens that are 17 Everyone saw all of the documentation and presentations that 18 registered to vote in Texas. Can non-citizens accidentally 18 showed that it would have a negative effect on African 19 register to vote like that gentleman did in Houston? 19 Americans and Latinos that go to the polls and vote. Even 20 20 Absolutely. But it is up to each election -- or election amendments like the ones that I had that had the fail-safe 21 21 administration -- county election administration in the state affidavit, the one that showed -- the one that we talked about 22 to make sure that the people that are registered to vote are 22 earlier that showed if there was, you know, no pun intended, 23 citizens. But, no, I don't -- so, I don't believe that 23 but just, you know, very blatant examples of discrimination 24 non-citizens are voting. 2.4 that took place, then the law would no longer exist. Even 25 Q. Do you believe that non-citizens are registered to 25 people, you know, voted "no" against that, and everybody was 130 132 vote? 1 just ready to get the bill passed. A. No. I think that if non-citizens get registered to 2 Q. Is there anything else that supports your contention vote, I think it's probably thrown out. I think local election 3 that SB14 was passed for a discriminatory purpose? 4 administrators seem to do a good job at that, at rooting out 4 A. The comments that -- the conversation that I had with 5 who's eligible to vote and who's not. Representative Berman at the back mic when he asked me why was 6 I, you know, fighting this, which is in the -- which is in Q. So it's your understanding that -- is it fair to say 6 7 that your understanding is that if there are any non-citizens 69-13 here. When we were at the back mic and I asked him, and 8 on the voting rolls in Texas, it's a very small amount? I said -- and he asked me -- he came to me and he said, Why are 9 9 you, you know, against this bill? Why are you fighting against 10 And it's your understanding that if a non-citizen 10 this bill? And I said because I think it -- you know, it makes it onto a voter registration roll, they'll get removed 11 discriminates. I think it would hurt, you know, my 11 12 12 pretty quickly? constituents. And he said, It's not going to determine whether 13 A. Right. Right. I' would say, yes. 13 or not, you know, or Yvonne -- you know Yvonne Davis, who's an 14 Q. And so would it be -- you know, would you think that, 14 African American member out of Dallas -- whether you or Yvonne 15 you, know if the state were to devote resources to removing 15 or any Black Caucus members get re-elected. 16 non-citizens from voting rolls, that would be not a good use of 16 And so to me what I saw that as is that, yeah. 17 17 if you're in a district where -- you know. Al Gore got, you money? 18 A. For the state to do that? 18 know, 80 percent of vote, then it's not going to hurt you. 19 19 But, you know, maybe it's going to hurt, you know, someone in a 20 No, I would think that local election administrators 20 district where Al Gore got 50 percent of the vote. And so what 21 would best equipped to do that. I absolutely feel that way. 21 I saw his statement to me was saying, it's not going to hurt 22 Q. So it wouldn't be a great use of the state's money to 22 you, so you shouldn't be up here, you know, really worried 23 about this bill. It may hurt somebody in a Linda Harper Brown

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go after non-citizens on voting rolls?

A. Right. Right. I would say that -- that -- where --

that we should have a hearing, and if that's -- if somebody

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type race where it's a 20-vote scenario. And so that was kind

of disturbing to me when he made those comments.

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1	Q. And he made that comment in 2007?	1	A. This is a House Journal.
2	A. Yes.	2	Q. Okay. Is it from March 24th, 2011?
3	Q. And that was for I forget the bill number, but	3	A. Yes.
4	that was not SB14?	4	Q. If you'll turn if you'll turn to the last page of
5	A. No, that was not SB14.	5	this exhibit?
6	Q. Okay. So other than the effect amendments that	6	A. Okay.
7	weren't accepted and Representative Berman's statement in 2007,	7	Q. Does that appear to be Page 1082
8	is there anything else that leads you to believe SB14 had a	8	A. Yes.
9	discriminatory purpose?	9	Q from the House Journal?
10	A. And the e-mail that I received from Stephanie	10	A. Yes.
11	Click.	11	Q. And there at the top, do you see where it says, SB14
12	Q. From who?	12	was passed by Record 156?
13	A. Stephanie Click. She's the former Tarrant County	13	A. Yes.
14	election I mean, former Tarrant County Republican party	14	Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you to do I'd like you to
15	executive not executive director, but chairman. You know,	15	take this pen
16	where she sent out the e-mail saying that that we know that	16	A. Okay.
17	there's all sorts of voter, you know, fraud, voter	17	Q and I would like you to circle the name of every
18	impersonation that takes place in southeast Fort Worth. Just a	18	person on this page who voted who you believe voted for SB14
19	blanket, you know, sort of a statement, not in Colleyville or	19	for the purpose of harming African American or Latino voters.
20	not in Southlake or, you know, not in Westover Hills, but in	20	A. (Witness complies.)
21	southeast Fort Worth. And that was you know, when people	21	Q. So you've shown me the exhibit that you've marked,
22	say things like that, it makes me think that bills like this	22	and it indicates you have underlined Berman
23	are supported by people like her and who encourages legislators	23	A. Uh-huh.
24 25	to pass bills like this, that there's discriminatory intent when people just make blanket, you know, sort of broad	24	Q is that correct? A. Yes.
		25	
	134		136
1	statements like that that cover an entire community.	1	Q. And you have not underlined anyone else's name who
2	Q. Stephanie Click is not a member of the Legislature,	2	voted for SB14?
3	right?	3	A. Right.
4	A. No. She's seeking to be a member of the Legislature,	4	Q. So it's your contention that Representative Berman
5	but she's not currently one.	5	voted for SB14 for the purpose of harming African American and
6 7	Q. She didn't vote on SB14?	6	Latino voters, right?
	A. No.	8	A. Yeah.
8	Q. Okay. So other than those four things, is there	9	Q. But you don't contend that any other legislator voted
9 10	anything else that leads you to believe that SB14 had a	10	for SB14 for the purpose of harming African American or Latino voters, correct?
11	discriminatory purpose? A. Those are the main four things.	11	A. I'm not necessarily contending that. That's the one
12	Q. Can you think of anything else?	12	where we had a conversation that made me believe that.
13	A. Not right now, no.	13	Q. Okay.
14	Q. Do you do you contend that individual legislators	14	A. Yeah.
15	voted in favor of SB14 for the specific purpose of harming	15	Q. But you're not testifying today that anybody else
16	African American and Latino voters?	16	besides Representative Berman voted for SB14 for the purpose of
17	A. I do not think that all members that voted for it	17	harming African American or Latino voters, are you?
18	voted for it for that reason.	18	A. I'm not saying that some of the other people on the
19	Q. Do you think that some members voted for SB14 for the	19	list didn't. I'm just saying that I wouldn't want to make that
20	specific person of harming African American and Latino voters?	20	sort of accusation at someone without having any sort of
21	A. Yes.	21	evidence like I have with Berman where we had a conversation to
22	MR. FREDERICK: Mark this as 4, please.	22	where he made it pretty clear to me why you know, and
23	(Deposition Exhibit No. 4 was marked.)	23	questioned me on why I was for the bill or against the bill.
	O (DV MD_EDEDEDICK) Con you identify what's been	24	Excuse me.
24	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Can you identify what's been	21	Excuse me.



	137		139
1	have any evidence that anybody other than Representative Berman	1	that you introduced?
2	voted for SB14 for the purpose of harming African American or	2	A. Yes.
3	Latino voters; is that right?	3	Q. Okay. Which amendment was that?
4	A. Right. Right. Exactly.	4	A. That was the amendment about, you know, making sure
5	Q. So we've talked about the House. I want to move over	5	that you sign the affidavit to confirm that you are who you say
6	to the Senate quickly.	6	that you are if you don't have the proper
7	Do you contend that any member of the Texas	7	Q. Okay. That's the one we talked about earlier
8	Senate voted in favor of SB14 for the specific purpose of	8	A. Correct.
9	harming African American or Latino voters?	9	Q where if you don't have a Photo ID, you can just
10	A. I'm not familiar enough with the Senators to be able	10	sign an affidavit swearing that you are the person that you say
11	to make that assessment.	11	you are, and then you can cast a ballot, right?
12	Q. So you don't have any evidence that would lead you to	12	A. Yes.
13	believe that any senator voted for SB14 for the purpose of	13	Q. So if you'll look that amendment was not accepted;
14	harming African American or Latino	14	is that right?
15	A. That's correct.	15	A. Correct.
16	Q voters?	16	Q. And I right here let's go back to 93.
17	A. Correct. Correct.	17	A. (Witness complies.)
18	MR. FREDERICK: Would you mark that one, please.	18	Q and on line beginning on Line 12, this is your
19	(Deposition Exhibit No. 5 was marked.)	19	statement, it says I'm starting kind of in the middle of
20	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) So the court reporter has handed	20	Line 12. It says, Indiana and Georgia may not have
21	you what's been marked as Deposition Exhibit 5. Can you take a	21	discriminated against enough people as the Republican National
22	look at that and tell me what it appears to be.	22	Committee would have liked. And so they want to create even
23	A. This is a a member will ask for all comments to be	23	a it says (inaudible) bill here, and that is why I think
24	reduced to writing and be made part of the permanent record,	24	they probably will not accept this amendment.
25	and that's what it looks like this is about.	25	A. Yes.
	138		140
1	Q. Okay. So this looks like it's a transcript of	1	Q. Is that accurate?
2	A. Correct.	2	A. Yes.
3	Q House proceedings?	3	Q. Okay. So based on that, it seems like you thought
4	A. Correct.	4	that you thought that amendment, your amendment for the
5	Q. And there on the first page it says it's the March	5	bypass affidavit would not be accepted?
6	23rd, 2011, House Floor Debate on SB14; is that right?	6	A. Right.
7	A. Correct.	7	Q. And you stated here that your opinion is that
8	Q. Okay. If I could get you to turn to we've got	8	well, at least it's stated on Line 12, Page 93 that there was
9	many pages on this, but I'm looking at Page 96.	9	some discriminatory intent
10	A. Uh-huh. Let me see	10	A. Right.
11	Q. And it'll be yeah, we've got	11	Q in rejecting this amendment; is that right?
12	A. In the squares there?	12	A. Correct.
13	Q. Exactly. Yeah, it'll be four pages to each page.	13	Q. If you'll go down to Page 96, down toward the bottom,
14	A. Okay.	14	there' a the last statement, it begins on Line 20, and this
15	Q. It's actually not too far in. Oh, you know what	15	is Representative Harless. And there's a quote from her, this
16	let me help you. There are actually three volumes	16	is Line 22, it says, The whole purpose of having a Photo ID is
17	A. Oh, okay.	17	so that when you go to the polls, you are showing proof of who
18	Q there that are stapled together. So it's let's	18	have you are. We've laid out the criteria, and this guts the
19	say the first 96.	19	bill basically.
20	A. Okay. Okay.	20	Now, it sounds from that like Representative
21 22	Q. Now, if you'll look if you'll look up at the top left of Page 93, you're quoted there on Line 2, and it says,	21 22	Harless is making the point in response to your amendment that the purpose is to require Photo ID, right?
23	This is the bypass affidavit.	23	A. Right.
24	A. Right.	24	Q. And it was her understanding that if somebody could
25	Q. Do you which does that refer to an amendment	25	just sign an affidavit without having an ID, that would
45	પ્ર. Do you which does that refer to an amendment	23	just sign an aniuavit without having an iD, that would



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	141		143
1	basically mean that it was not a requirement that everybody	1	Q. And so the amendment that's being debated, I take
2	would have a Photo ID.	2	from the debate, is it would provide for people to register to
3	A. Right.	3	vote on the same day that they vote, right?
4	Q. So do you believe that Representative Harless was	4	A. Uh-huh. Right.
5	acting in a racially discriminatory manner in opposing the	5	Q. And that's not the system we have now in Texas,
6	amendment you offered to have the bypass affidavit?	6	right?
7	A. No. I think that Representative Harless was just	7	A. No, it is not.
8	acting on what she was told to do. And I think that the way	8	Q. Okay. Now, you
9	that the bill was written, and my understanding was that the	9	A. Okay. It's Rodriguez's bill.
10	bill was written at least the word in the Legislature was	10	Q. Oh, okay.
11	that that it was that this particular bill was very	11	A. Yes.
12	stringent, and that it was something that was produced out of	12	Q. But you you spoke in
13	ALEC, A-L-E-C, and that the bill was and that there would be	13	A. It's amendment. Excuse me.
14	no changes to the bill at all. So I think that she was just	14	Q. You spoke in favor of the amendment?
15	being a foot soldier and just following orders.	15	A. Yes, definitely.
16	Q. But if okay. I appreciate that. And but	16	Q. And you thought it was a good amendment?
17	it's it's accurate, isn't it, that if somebody doesn't have	17	A. Definitely.
18	an ID but can sign an affidavit and vote even if they don't	18	Q. You thought it would be a good change to SB14,
19	have an ID, then the bill doesn't actually require a Photo ID	19	right?
20	to vote, right?	20	A. Yes.
21	A. Right.	21	Q. And this would have been I mean, it would have
22	Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you now to turn, if you	22	been a substantial change to SB14, right?
23	would, to Page 100 the one at the top left will be Page 173.	23	A. Right.
24	A. Okay.	24	Q. Was there testimony in the select committee in the
25	Q. And I will represent to you that there's only one	25	House on same-day registration?
	142		144
1	Page 173.	1	A. I do not recall.
2	A. What volume?	2	Q. Was there any evidence presented to the select
3	Q. It'll say Volume II at the top.	3	committee about same day registration?
4	A. Volume II.	4	A. I don't recall.
5	Q. Yeah. It looks like it's consecutively page	5	Q. So you don't recall whether or not there was any?
6	paginated. Well, it's Volume II in any case.	6	A. No.
7	A. (Witness complies.)	7	Q. If you look down at is it is it common for a
8	Q. Are you there?	8	substantial amendment to be adopted or accepted to a bill
9	A. Yes.	9	without some evidence being presented in the committee?
10	Q. Okay. Now, let's see so we're at we're kind of	10	A. Occasionally, yeah.
11	coming into the middle of the debate here, but if you'll take a	11	Q. Can you think of a specific case where that happened?
12	look does it look to you like what's being debated here is	12	A. Yeah, in 2000 and in 2005, Mary Denny had a
13	an amendment to provide for same-day voter registration?	13	bill she wanted to pass the Voter ID bill, and she tried to
14	A. Right. Exactly.	14	amend it on the transportation bill.
15	Q. Okay. Do you recall who authored that amendment?	15	Q. Was
16	A. It looks like I did.	16	A. And she tried to and people were like, hey, we
17	Q. Oh, okay.	17	can't put this on this is like a major bill.
18	A. I'm guessing. I don't know. I mean, I'm just	18	Q. Okay. So she tried to put in 2005, Representative
19	looking based on the transcript, but I don't know if I did	19	Denny tried to put a Voter ID provision as an amendment to a
20	or not. I can't	20	transportation bill
21	Q. Okay.	21	A. Right.
22	A. I can't say that for certain. But I it looks like	22	Q is that right? Okay.
23	he is going back and forth with me on this.	23	A. And then we had a deal in elections. There was an
24	Q. Okay. But that is what's being debated here?	24	ominous ominous bill that came out that the Secretary of
25	A. Right.	25	State's office told us that they had to have. And the chairman



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	145		147
1	of elections, it was his bill, and he let every Republican that	1	Q. Were those amendments accepted?
2	wanted to put, you know, these sort of anti-voting measures on	2	A. Yes. Someone called a point of order on the bill,
3	the bill, and he allowed all the amendments on there. And a	3	and the parliamentarian said that, no, it was okay for her to
4	lot of them were like major would have been major changes in	4	do it.
5	election law.	5	Q. Did the bill ultimately pass?
6	Q. And what remind me what year that was.	6	A. That's a good question. I don't remember.
7	A. This year.	7	Q. Do you remember what the basic substance of her
8	Q. Oh, this year?	8	amendment was?
9	A. Yeah, this Session.	9	A. I do not remember. I just remember it was the Voter
10	Q. Which bill was that?	10	ID bill, but I don't remember exactly what her Voter ID bill
11	A. I don't recall the bill number, but it was a a	11	had in it.
12	huge bill that the Secretary of State's office wanted. And it	12	Q. Looking back to here on Page 173, the 2011 Debate
13	just became a Christmas tree, which was	13	about same-day registration
14	Q. And the	14	A. Right.
15	A. Yes. Okay. Which is just sort of slang for, you	15	Q now down on this Page 174, Page 19 (sic), this is
16	know	16	Representative Phillips, and he says well, up above at 16,
17	Q. Hang whatever you want to it?	17	it's got you saying, Why will you not accept the amendment?
18	A. Yeah, put whatever amendments you want to on it.	18	A. Uh-huh.
19	Q. The original bill in 2011 that the Secretary of State	19	Q. And beginning at 19, Representative Phillips says,
20	wanted, what did that bill do?	20	It's not a voter registration bill actually before, he
21	A. In 2005?	21	I'll start at 18. I told you this is a Voter ID bill. It's
22	Q. Oh, sorry. The second	22	not a voter registration bill. Put it through the committee
23	A. 2011?	23	process and get it debated and go through the floor, and if it
24	Q. Yeah.	24	gets here, we can debate that. But this is a Voter ID bill.
25	A. In 2011, the bill that she it was like a I	25	Do you see that?
	146		148
1	don't remember exactly. I would have to go back and I don't	1	A. Yes, I do.
2	remember exactly.	2	Q. Now, I think you testified earlier, and I'm
3	Q. But was it a voting bill?	3	paraphrasing that the that SB14 was intended to be a
1	A I don't recall exactly what it was It was more of	1	parrow in parson votor fraud hill_right?

A. I don't recall exactly what it was. It was more of an administrative, sort of a -- you know, just some things that they wanted to be able to change administratively, and some laws that they wanted to be able to kind of clean up. And I think it was just sort of a -- more of an inner-agency administrative, you know, wish bill.

Q. And so you said there were a lot of significant or substantial amendments --

A. Yeah.

13 Q. -- that were allowed to be added.

14 A. Absolutely.

15 Q. Were those amendments added in committee or on the

floor?

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17 A. On the House floor.

Q. On the floor?

19 A. Yeah.

Q. And I take it they were voted on?

21 A. Uh-huh. Yeah.

Q. In 2005, Representative Denny, you said she had tried

23 to add some Voter ID provisions or provision to a

24 transportation bill.

A. Correct.

narrow in-person voter fraud bill, right?

A. Uh-huh.

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Q. But there is -- isn't it correct that there's a single subject rule for bills in Texas?

A. Yes, there is.

Q. And basically that requires that amendments have to be germane to the purpose of the bill that they're offering to amend, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it -- is it fair in your opinion to say here that Representative Phillips is saying that this amendment is not germane to SB14 because it's about registration and not -- not Voter ID?

think the point that I also made was that, you know, as Representative Harless kept saying that, no, this is a bill to help create -- to decrease -- to increase voter participation because people will feel good about going to the polls because they feel like that their vote will count and not fraudulent votes that were cast. And so my point is that, well, if that's the case, then let's do same-day voter registration because even more people would be able to participate.

A. I think that's the point that he was making, but I



	149		151
1	Q. Did you expect this amendment to be accepted?	1	A. The things that were done, you know, previous to
2	A. I didn't expect that any amendments would be	2	the things that were done around reconstruction when people
3	accepted.	3	were first when African Americans in particular were first
4	Q. If this amendment had been accepted, the same-day	4	allowed to vote, and there were, you know, lots of rumors and
5	registration amendment	5	innuendos about voter fraud and things that were taking place
6	A. Uh-huh.	6	that weren't true, but people but laws were passed and
7	Q would that have caused a problem with the single	7	reconstruction ended to address those things, even though they
8	subject rule and germaneness?	8	were just rumor and innuendo and not true.
9	A. You know, yeah, it depends. I would need to go look	9	And the same thing in the 19, you know, '50s,
10	at my rule book. I'm not sure. Yeah. I don't think so.	10	when there was, you know, concern of, you know of rights for
11	Q. Well, do you think that Representative Phillips	11	African Americans in this country. And so the State
12	had was expressing a legitimate concern that this was	12	Legislatures put up barriers all across the South, and what
13	that this amendment was not germane to SB14?	13	have you, to prevent a lot of those things from advancing.
14	A. I'm not sure. I think that it I think you could	14	Q. And so the when you talk about reconstruction or
15	argue either way, you know, and we usually duke it out with	15	post-reconstruction, would that be things like the Black Codes
16	parliamentarian. But I think that you could argue either way	16	that were passed in the South?
17	that the bill that it could either relevant or not.	17	A. Right. Exactly. Absolutely.
18	Q. Okay.	18	Q. And then more generally, I guess I mean, Jim Crow
19	You could certainly you know, you would just need	19	is another?
20	to have your rule book handy and be able to make your point.	20	A. Right.
21	Q. If the same-day registration amendment had been	21	Q. So that's the kind of thing you were talking about?
22	accepted to SB14, do you think a point of order could have been	22	A. Right.
23	raised against it against the bill on that basis?	23	Q. Okay. And I guess I mean, technically, I guess,
24	A. I don't believe so. It's my opinion that that point	24	Jim Crow would continue in the 50s, right?
25	of order could not be could not have been raised based on my	25	A. Correct.
	150		152
1	knowledge of the rules.	1	Q. Okay. And so the laws that were passed I mean,
2	Can we go off record real quick?	2	either Jim Crow, or the I think the examples most people
3	Q. Of course.	3	would know about are separate bathrooms, separate drinking
4	(Off the record at 1:20 p.m. for less than a	4	fountains.
5	minute.)	5	A. Right.
6	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) All right. If you will turn with	6	Q. Things like that. Things and those were laws
7	me, still in the same exhibit, toward the back. This will be	7	where, you know, it said Black people are not allowed to do
8	in Volume III. And the page at the top right will be 123.	8	this
9	It's the third to the last big page.	9	A. Right.
10	A. Okay.	10	Q right?
11	Q. Are you there?	11	I mean, it's a blatantly discriminatory
12	A. Yes.	12	legislation that singles out Black people, right?
13	Q. Okay. Down toward the bottom right, Page 124	13	A. Correct.
14	excuse me there's a statement by you beginning on Line 10.	14	Q. All right. And I guess and at some point in that
15	It says, I think that what is being done here today is no	15	period, there were absolute restrictions in Texas on whether
16	different than the things that were done here in the '50s. No	16	Black people could vote, right?
17	different than the things that were done here previous to that.	17	A. Correct.
18	The things that were done here during reconstruction and	18	Q. I mean, Black people were not allowed to vote in the
19	before.	19	primaries for some period in this state, right?
20	Is that accurate? Is that what it says?	20	A. Right. That's correct. Right.
21	A. Yes.	21	Q. SB14 does not make any specific rule that says
22	Q. And that's and you did make that statement?	22	that singles out Black people, right?
23	A. Yes.	23	A. Right.
24	Q. Okay. You say "the things that were done."	24	Q. And it doesn't have any it doesn't establish a
25	What things are you talking about?	25	separate set of rules for Black people, White people, Hispanic



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1	people, right?	1	CORRECTIONS AND SIGNATURE
2	A. Correct.	2	PAGE/LINE CORRECTION REASON FOR CHANGE
3	Q. So I mean, obviously you're aware that SB14 is being	3	
4	considered by a court in DC right now?	4 5	
5	A. Right.	6	
6	Q. If the court does not agree with you, that SB14 is	7	
7	the same is no different than the things done during Jim	8	
8	Crow and after reconstruction, should it approve SB14?	9	
9	A. Uh-huh.	10 11	
10	MR. FREDERICK: All right. I have	12	
11	THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. Did you answer?	13	
12	A. Well, wait. Say that again.	14	
13	MR. FREDERICK: I think the answer was "uh-huh."	15	I, MARC VEASEY, have read the foregoing deposition and
14	A. No, you're saying if there's no discrimination that		hereby affix my signature that same is true and correct except
15	was found by the court, should they approve it? I mean, they	16 17	as noted herein.
16	would have to if there was no isn't that correct? I mean.	18	
17	I'm just procedurally I would think that that would be the		MARC VEASEY
18	next step. If they found that there's no discrimination and it	19	NO. 1:12-cv-00128
19	preclears, then it would become law, right? Is that what	20	STATE OF TEXAS)
20	you're asking?	21	Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said witness,
21	Q. (BY MR. FREDERICK) Right.	21	MARC VEASEY, on this the day of, 2012.
22	A. Yes, it would become law.	22	
23	Q. Let me ask it to be more specific. I mean you	23	
24	know, that's okay. I think we're good.		NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
25	MR. FREDERICK: I have no further questions now.	24 25	THE STATE OF TEXAS My Commission Expires:
	·	23	· ·
	154		156
1	I understand Representative Veasey needs to leave to catch a	1	STATE OF TEXAS)
2	plane. I have I'll state for the record, I have represented	2	I, Andrea L. Reed, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and
3	to the Representative and his lawyer I don't right now have a	3	for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that, pursuant to the
4	specific reason to believe that I will need to take further	4	agreement hereinbefore set forth, there came before me on the
5	testimony, but I will hold the deposition open subject to	5	7th day of June, A.D., 2012, at 9:15 a.m., at the offices of
6	agreement on scheduling for further deposition.	6	TECH Fort Worth Building, 1120 South Freeway, in the City of
7	MR. DUNN: And we have responded that in the	7	Fort Worth, State of Texas, the following named person, to-wit:
8	event it's necessary to reschedule, we'll do our best to work	8	MARC VEASEY, who was by me duly cautioned and sworn to testify
9	out something that will allow that to continue.	9	the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth of his
10	MR. FREDERICK: And for the record, I think we	10	knowledge touching and concerning the matters in controversy in
11	both considered the possibility of a telephonic deposition if	11	this cause; and that he was thereupon carefully examined upon
12	necessary for everybody's schedule.	12	his oath and his examination reduced to writing under my
13	MR. DUNN: Sure.	13	supervision; that the deposition is a true record of the
14	MR. FREDERICK: Thank you very much for your	14	testimony given by the witness, same to be sworn to and
15	time, Representative Veasey. Have a safe trip.	15	subscribed by said witness before any Notary Public, pursuant
16	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.	16	to the agreement of the parties; and that the amount of time
17	(End of proceedings at 1:28 p.m.)	17	used by each party at the deposition is as follows:
18		18	MR. MATTHEW H. FREDERICK - 04 hours, 03 minutes,
19		19	MR. CHAD W. DUNN - 00 hours, 00 minutes,
20		20	MS. MARIA HORTENSIA RIOS - 00 hours, 00 minutes.
21 22		21	I further certify that I am neither counsel for, nor
23		23	related to or employed by, any of the parties to the action in which this deposition is taken, and further that I am not a
24		24	relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the
25		25	parties hereto, or financially interested in the action.
			parass notice, or manionary interested in the detion.



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1	I further certify that before the completion of the	
2	deposition, the Deponent did request to review the transcript.	
3	In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and	
4	affixed my seal this 8th day of June, A.D., 2012.	
5		
6		
7	QealLeg ₀	
8	andra Reed	
9	Canada reda	
1.0	Andrea L. Reed, CSR	
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11	Dallas, Texas 75201	
11	Registration No. 286	
12	Cert. No. 7773	
	Cert. Expires 12/31/12	
13	(214)257-1436	
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